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ADVANCE.

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Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts.—Washington.

VOL. XXVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MAY 8, 1848. NO. 32.

POETRY.

THE DREAMS OF LIFE.

All men are dreamers; from the hour
When reason first exerts its power,
Unmindful of its bitter sting,
To some deceiving hope we cling,
That hope's a dream!

The brazen trumpet's clangour gives
The joy on which the warrior lives;
And at his injured country's call
He leaves his home, his friends, his all,
For glory's dream!

The lover hangs on some bright eye,
And dreams of bliss in every sigh;
But brightest eyes are deep in guile,
And he who trusts their fickle smile,
Trusts in a dream!

The poet, Nature's darling child,
By Fame's all-dazzling star beguiled,
Sing's Love's alternate hope and fear,
Paints visions which his heart holds dear—
And thus he dreams!

And there are those who build their joys
On proud Ambition's gilded toys,
Who fain would climb the craggy height,
Where power displays its splendid light—
But dreaming fall!

While others, 'mid the giddy throng
Of Pleasure's victims, sweep along;
Till feelings damp'd and satiate hearts,
Too worn to feel when bliss departs,
Prove all a dream!

And when that chilly call of fear,
Death's mandate, hurtles in the ear;
We find, would we retrace the past,
E'en Life, at best, now fading fast—
Is all a dream!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Infidelity in Youth.—Many an infidel in youth, remarks the Harrisburg Telegraph with much truth, is a believer in old age. There is no fact authenticated by more numerous examples than this. Young blood is daring. In mere wantonness of supposed strength, it often seeks to overturn the truth of religion; because, as it would almost seem, there is nothing more daring than to brave Almighty power. Advancing years cure this. They cool the passions and bring reflection, and no reflecting man will remain an infidel. We have a case in point. A paper which came by the Great Western, states that 'Richard Carlisle, notorious for his infidelity, but subsequently converted to christianity,' died in London recently. Carlisle was a man of considerable talents and much ingenuity. He both wrote and lectured in favor of infidelity, and not without some effect. His fame or rather his infamy, reached even this country; indeed we are not sure but at one time he came among us bodily. Be that as it may, he was a most determined unbeliever. If we mistake not, fines and imprisonment were more than once meted out to him for his blasphemies. Yet, as age advanced upon him, the passions waned, the blood cooled, reason, reflection and faith resumed their empire, and embracing christianity, he gave the lie to his previous life, and presented a monument of the power and truth of that religion which all the energies of his youth had been devoted to depreciate, to invalidate and destroy. There are many Carlisles on a small scale in society, who are never heard of beyond their little circle of obscurity. In green manhood they are fierce in unbelief; in sear age they will be found swelling the ranks of the religious; for experience shows infidelity to be a poor prop to lean upon; and as the strength of youth sinks, presumption departs; men feel what poor, weak, insignificant beings they are; that the Deity 'holds them in the hollow of his hand.' We can place our finger upon more than one of this class, whom we have known, first as doubters, then confirmed infidels, then doubters again, and finally christians.

Influence of Solar Eclipses on Irrational Animals.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser contains the following notice, furnished by Mr. Haskins, of a paper read by the French Astronomer Arago, of the wonderful effect produced on various animals by an eclipse of the sun. There is a strange interest, remarks the National Intelligencer, in the mysterious influence thus exerted on creatures usually deemed irrational, and not likely, therefore, one would think, to be so nearly identical with human emotions that the difference is not easily defined. What else but an emotion, which, in a human creature would be at once set down as a superstitious fear, acting on the imagination and through that on the vital functions, could have proved thus fatal to the animals mentioned by Arago? The account is as follows:

"M. Arago, in his account to the Academy of Sciences of the solar eclipses of the 8th July last, stated that he had often heard accounts of birds dying from the mere influence of an eclipse of the sun, but could scarcely credit the statement, as they could only die from fear; and the discharge of a gun ought to frighten them much more, and yet it is certain that it does not kill them unless they are actually hit. One of M. Arago's friends made the following experiment: He placed five linnets in a cage; they were lively and active, and fed up to the moment of the eclipse; when the eclipse had terminated, three of them were dead.—A dog was kept fasting from morning; immediately before the eclipse he was offered food, and fell on it greedily; but when the dusk commenced he ceased eating. The horned cattle in the fields seemed affected with a kind of vague terror; during the eclipse they laid down in a circle, their heads being arranged toward the circumference, as if to face a common danger. The darkness influenced even the smallest animals. M. Fraisse observed a number of mice, which were running briskly, become suddenly still when the eclipse began."

Grafting on the Mountain Ash.—It is well known that the mountain ash, sorbus Americana, is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees, native in the Canadas and the most Northen part of the United States; and that it is much cultivated for planting in grounds, and the public avenues in many places where less hardy trees cannot thrive. It is also well known that in those districts where the mountain ash thrives best, it has been found very difficult to propagate and bring to maturity the apple and pear, of which the country bordering on the 45th degree of latitude in this State and the Canadas, may serve as an example. It is now found that this beautiful tree may be converted to a still more useful purpose than that of a mere ornament, viz: that of stocks for the propagation of the apple and pear, for which it has been proved to be admirably adapted.

At a late meeting of the London Horticultural Society, a communication was received from Mr. Hornby, who has been residing in Switzerland, stating that the grafting of pears on the ash was there generally practised, and that on some of the high plateaus of the mountains, where the climate and soil forbid the natural growth of the apple or pear, they were now grown with perfect success, the effect being to retard the blossoms, and give vigor to the constitution. The flesh or flavor of the fruit was not at all affected; and the practice was successful whether budding or grafting was adopted. It was found necessary that no shoot which the stock might make the first year should be taken off, but afterwards all such growth must be cut away, and the graft alone remain.

Mr. Thompson, gardener to the society, stated in reference to this communication, that the mountain ash was one of the stocks on which pears were grafted in the society's garden. As the pear graft increases faster than the ash stock, he inferred that the trees could not be as long-lived as the natural pear tree; still as the mountain ash is much hardier than the quince, less liable to be attacked by insects, and would thrive in almost any soil, it might be advantageously used in many situations.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Preparation of Pine for Posts.—We saw an account some short time since, of making *durable posts out of pine*, that seems to us worthy of being noticed.—The writer stated, that having no other timber on his place, he had ten years before chopped the bark off a number of trees of the pine, in the month of June, leaving them standing for the turpentine to be drawn out by the action of the sun; that in the month of November following, he felled the trees, and worked them up into posts, which had then been planted and in use ten years, and upon examining them a few days before the date of his letter, he found them perfectly sound: he believes he is indebted for the durability of the posts, to the crust of hardened turpentine which had been formed on their outward surface. His supposition may be correct, as it would naturally act as a repellent of moisture, without which decomposition cannot go on.—*American Farmer.*

The oldest Man of Modern Times.—It is stated in a foreign paper that the celebrated Thomas Parr was born in the reign of Henry the Fourth. He was taken to London by Lord Arundel, in 1635, and introduced to Charles the Second; but the change of situation and his altered mode of life, particularly drinking wine, soon proved fatal to a constitution accustomed to more abstemious habits and he died the same year, at the age of 152. One of old Parr's sons died at the age of 109. A grand son died aged 114; and Robert Parr, great grandson to old Tom, died at Bridgenorth on September 21, 1757, aged 124. A peculiar trait in the character of these four generations of Parrs was their temperate habits, amounting almost to total abstinence.

A new paper, devoted to the end-of-the world doctrine of Father Miller, has been commenced at Cincinnati. It rejoices in the stirring name of the 'Jubilee Trumpet.' Whether this is the real trumpet which is to summon the faithful to begin their upward flight we cannot say. Any person wishing to grow lean, pale and ghostly should omit no pains or time to subscribe for it. Payments in advance are of course exacted, as the Millerites do no business on the credit system.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Evil of Pride.—Garrick was showing Dr. Johnson his fine house, furniture, etc., when the Doctor clapped him on the back, and said—"David! David! David! these are the things which make a death-bed terrible."

A New Method of Blazing.—Every one accustomed to a life in a new country is aware that the first settlers are in the habit of *blazing* trees all along the new roads they may lay out, a process which is nothing more or less than cutting a small piece of bark from each tree. By this means they can ever after keep the road, rain or shine. A friend, says the Picayune, tells a good story of a backwoodsman he met a day or two since in one of our principal streets. The chap had a large piece of chalk in his hand, with which he was marking all the more prominent buildings he met with. Anxious to ascertain his object, our friend inquired his reasons for thus chalking the fronts and doors as he passed.

"Why, the fact is," replied the backwoodsman, "I got considerably snarled up here yesterday—was lost two hours, & like never to have found my flat-boat again for the turnins and windins.—When I came out to-day I thought I would jest *blaze my way* as I went along, so that I could find my road back. You don't catch this particular individual bein lost again in your doublin and twistin streets, any way you can fix it."

Little Failings.—'My James is a very good boy,' said an old lady, 'but he has his little failings, for we are none of us perfect—he put the cat in the fire, flung his grandfather's wig down stairs, set the barn on fire, and tried to stick a fork in his sister's eyes! but these are only childish follies.'

A Joke.—A nurseryman by profession, in a neighboring city, was awakened out of his sleep recently, and asked if he was a *nurseryman.* 'Yes, I am.' The visitor then told him he had brought a choice plant, immediately on which he deposited on the threshold a fine young male child, and decamped.

'What do they mean by the 'Stay-Law' the papers are talking about so much?' said a young married lady to her better half the other evening.

'It is a law against wearing corsets, my dear.'

'Well they may pass it and repass it as much as they please, but I'll never give up mine. What business has legislators to meddle with such affairs, I should like to know?'—*Picayune.*

False Sympathy.—The manner of electioneering, and the cause assigned for supporting candidates are often odd enough. The loss of a leg, or an arm, poverty, a wife and half a dozen children; these are great helps. 'Do vote, sir,' says a friend, 'for this ticket; my friend has only one leg; he has a large family; give him your vote, do.' And all this is said so earnestly, that good meaning citizens often comply, without making any further inquiries on the subject. But let him, or let any one, apply this principle to private matters. Who employs a physician because he has lost an arm, or a lawyer for want of a leg, or an agent because he has a wife and children and is poor? No one. And are public affairs of less importance than our private business? Not a whit. Neglect that—put the direction of that into improper hands, and embarrassement in all its branches of business is sure to follow. The same principle, therefore, which impels us to select lawyers, or doctors, or agents, ought to govern us in choosing our public officers; and he who acts upon any other, does not do his duty to himself or his country. Let us not be misunderstood. The power of sympathy we understand and value. Give it always free scope, whenever a worthy object presents itself; it is the real wealth of the heart, and we would never chill or repress it; but do not misdirect it by folly, or vent it on unworthy objects.—To elect a man to office when he is not fit, through sympathy, for the reasons assigned, or for any reason, is both foolish and wrong, and should not be done.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

True Philosophy.—I saw a pale mourner stand bending over the tomb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven, he cried,

'My brother! oh, my brother!'

A sage passed that way and said,

'For whom dost thou mourn?

'One,' replied he, 'whom I did not sufficiently love while living; but whose inestimable worth I now feel!'

'What wouldest thou do, if he were restored to thee?'

The mourner replied, that he would never offend him by an unkind word, but he would take every occasion to show his friendship, if he could but come back to his fond embrace.'

'Then waste no time in useless grief,' said the sage, 'but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will one day be dead also.'

No Paradise for Defaulters.—A Mr. Geoffroy, a receiver of taxes and post master at Oberweesel, in Prussia, fell short in his reckoning with the government in September last, to the amount of three thousand five hundred dollars. He was brought to trial, found guilty, and condemned to be deprived of office; to be flogged three times in the public market place, to be imprisoned for life, to refund the sum due from him, and to pay all the costs.

A Second Pocahontas.—The Committee on Indian Affairs in the late House of Representatives, reported a bill allowing a pension for life to Milly, an Indian woman of the Creek tribe, daughter of the celebrated prophet and chief Francis, who was executed by order of General Jackson in the Seminole war of 1817-'18. The subject was brought to the notice of the Committee by the Secretary of War at the instance of Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, who communicated the particulars of the incident upon which the recommendation to the favor of the Government was founded.

Milly, at the age of sixteen, when her nation was at war with the United States, and her father was one of the most decided and indefatigable enemies of the white people, saved the life of an American citizen, who had been taken prisoner by her tribe. The captive was bound to a tree, and the savage warriors, with their rifles, were dancing around him, preparatory to putting him to death. The young Indian girl filled with pity for the devoted prisoner besought her father to spare him; but the Chief declined to interfere, saying that the life of the prisoner was in the hands of his captors, whose right it was to put him to death. She then turned to the warriors and implored them to forbear their deadly purpose; but she was repulsed; and one of them, much enraged, said he had lost two sisters in the war, and that the prisoner must die. Her intercession however continued; she persevered in entreaties and used all the arts of persuasion which her woman's nature suggested; and she finally succeeded in saving his life on condition that the young white man should adopt the Indian dress and become one of the tribe.

It appears from the information communicated by Col. Hitchcock, that sometime after this event the white man sought his benefactress in marriage, but she declined, and subsequently married one of her own people. Her husband is now dead. Her father was put to death in the war of 1817, '18, and her mother and sister have since died. She is now friendless and poor, residing amongst her people in their new country, near the mouth of Verdigris river. She has three children, a boy and two girls, all too young to provide for themselves, and consequently dependent upon their mother for support.

The Committee thought that the occasion presented by this case was a suitable one, not only to reward a meritorious act, but also to show to the Indian tribes how mercy and humanity are appreciated by the government. The grant of a pension with a clear exposition of the grounds of its allowance, would have a salutary influence, it was believed, upon savage customs in future. A bill was accordingly reported to allow to Milly a pension of $96 per annum, or eight dollars per month for life.—*Balt American.*

A Touching Scene.—The most touching scene we have lately beheld, we witnessed yesterday, in the little back room of the police office. It was the parting of a desperate burglar with his wife. He had just been arrested for a series of extensive robberies, and was about to start for the prison, to await his trial. The woman was a fine looking English woman, of ardent temperament and strong affection. She was handsome; had a dark, pathetic eye, and a countenance that spoke of humane feeling. The man was a rough, rather small, ill-looking fellow, with a ruffian like visage and demeanor. Yet his wife's tenderness and tears seemed to melt even his callous heart. She clung to his hand, pressed it, and seemed willing rather to part with life itself, than with the presence of one who, however despised by all the rest of the world, was the world and all to her. In her arms was a beautiful boy—their only child—a little innocent, chubby-cheeked, flaxen headed fellow, that might have sat for the picture of an angel! He did not seem to comprehend the scene, but gazed on the whole with child like wonder. The burglar stooped down and kissed his fair-haired boy, and as he did it, an unbidden tear stole down his rough face. 'Good, good bye—Bobby,' stammered the father, striving to keep down his choking sensations. The woman shrieked and sobbed. The little boy stared at his retreating father, and when the officers had closed the door upon his person, the child looked innocently up, parted his mother's dishevelled hair from her eyes, and said 'Mother! where is father going to?' We could stand it no longer—put on our hat and ran.—*New York Spirit of the Times.*

The New York Express says that Doctor Noah Webster, the lexicographer, is about putting to press a collection of papers illustrating the entire political history of our country. Among other things, this book will contain 'Origin of the Hartford Convention, in 1814; the only correct account ever published.'

Four young men, named Jeremiah Doyle, Thomas Thornton, James Humphries and John Agar, were arrested in Washington city on Thursday week, on suspicion of having broken into and robbed the Cathedral in Baltimore. They were committed to prison for further examination.

Taxes in the City of Boston.—The largest amount of real estate taxed to one concern in Boston is to an individual, $604,000, who is also taxed for $300,000 personal property. The second highest amount is taxed to a corporation, $572,000; the third to an individual, 487,000, who is partner in a firm whose personal estate is valued at $100,000; the fourth is to an individual, $475,400, and he pays tax on $40,000 personal property, besides his share of the personal and real estate of a firm of which he is partner, amounting to $65,600. On real estate there are seventy seven individuals and companies taxed for more than $100,000. There are fifty two individuals and companies taxed for over $100,000, personal estate, in addition to real, and the highest on the list is a trust, amounting to $500,000; the second is a firm in mercantile business whose property is estimated at $450 000; two brothers are taxed $250,000 each, besides for real estate, and a third brother of the same family for $220,000.

Hoyt's Case Decided.—The trial of J. Hoyt in the United States Circuit Court of New York, on an action to recover an alleged defalcation or balance due from the defendant to the United States, in his capacity of Collector of New York, terminated on Friday. The jury found a verdict for the United States for $222 817 86. Mr. Hoyt, it will be remembered, resisted the demand of the United States, and claimed that a balance was due him of $192,097. The chief item of his claim was one of $300,000, for commissions at 1 per cent. upon all monies received and disbursed by him as Collector, he being the while in the annual receipt of a salary and emoluments exceeding $20 000. The jury have decided that he is a defaulter to the amount above stated.—*Ledger.*

Arrival of Horn, the Supposed Murderer.—This individual, charged with the murder of his wife, Melinda Horn, in Baltimore county, and also a fugitive from justice in Logan county, Ohio, where he went by the name of Adam Hellman, and was charged with murdering a former wife some two years ago, was brought to this city from Philadelphia this afternoon, in charge of officer Ridgely. He was taken to the office of Justice Snyder, and committed for further examination under the name of Adam Hellman, alias Horn, and delivered in charge of the sheriff, who proceeded with him to prison. Officer Ridgely states that he was positively recognized this morning, whilst in the cars, by two gentlemen named Jackson, brothers, neighbors of his in Logan county, Ohio, as Adam Hellman, the person charged with murdering his wife there. They spoke to him and called him by name at first sight, without having previously been aware that he was in the car. A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a gentleman in Loudoun county, Va, where he, Horn, formerly resided, describing Hellman very minutely, was produced at the Squire's office, and found to be correct in every particular, leaving no room to doubt that Hellman and Horn are one and the same person. The anxiety to see the accused, attracted an immense concourse of spectators, who assembled in front of the police office.—*Balt. Patriot, April 29.*

The Savannah papers contain accounts of a most revolting act of cruelty, which we could wish, for the sake of humanity, was not true. It appears that the boat belonging to the British barque Lavinia, in which were the Captain of the L. and two boys, whilst proceeding down the Savannah River, on Saturday last, close into the shore, was deliberately run down by the schooner Fort George packet.—The captain hailed the schooner to the extent of his voice, and entreated the man at the helm to keep away. No attention however was paid to his entreaties, and the schooner bore down on the boat and upset it. The captain and the boy then clambered up on the deck of the packet, and begged the crew to follow the wrecked boat that was floating away, but they would not. At length his own crew, hearing his voice, came to his aid with a boat and took him and the lad on board his own vessel.

The Tomb of Lafayette.—In a small private cemetery in Paris lie the remains of the only one whose name is as familiar, and whose memory is cherished as fondly in America as it is in France.—Over the tomb of Lafayette is no imposing monument; nothing but a plain marble slab marks the spot. The members of his family are all buried here.—And without this small inclosure, one can read the names of many others of the most noble and illustrious men of the last century. But the graves of all are simple and unostentatious.

The Philadelphia Sentinel of Saturday has the following paragraph:

United States Bank.—We have received intelligence that a number of London capitalists have arrived in this city direct from England, for the purpose of reviving the United States Bank. If the arrangements can be perfected, it is presumed that the bank will resume business on or before the fifteenth day of May instant.

From Guadaloupe.—Accounts received at Savannah to the 30th ultimo state that Point Petre was recovering very slowly from the late calamitous earthquake, and but a moderate progress in rebuilding the city had been made. The inhabitants were principally employed in digging among the ruins in search of their embedded property and the remains of their friends and relatives.—From five to ten bodies were daily recovered. It is estimated that upwards of six thousand persons lost their lives, besides the large number which were crippled. Another shock of earthquake was experienced at Point Petre on the 29th, which so alarmed the inhabitants that they ran into the streets. Fortunately there was no damage done, with the exception of the falling of a few buildings, which were left partly standing after the severe earthquake. Liberal contributions from various sources, in articles of provisions, had been made, and were daily distributed by the authorities to the indigent.

ROBBERY IN MEXICO.

The National Standard, published in the city of Mexico, refers with no little dismay, to the growth of highway robbery, of which instances are every day becoming more frequent and flagrant throughout Mexico. The evil is attributed partly to the fault of the Government in failing to establish an efficient police, but principally to the growing dissoluteness of public morals, especially among the class of those who are at ease, and who, wasting their youth, their leisure, and their fortunes in licentious idleness, take at last to the most desperate resorts for supplying themselves with the means of further debaucheries. It contrasts the present perils of travelling with the state of things under the Colonial Government, when convoys of several millions of specie often traversed distances of several hundred leagues with no guard but that of the muleteers, a few invalids, and a pair of banners, in front and rear, to give notice that it was 'the King's money.'

Among recent foreign intelligence, we find an account of the visitation of a vessel by a terrible calamity. The Cholera broke out on board the British War Steamer Zenobia, which left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 3d September. Eighteen deaths occurred the first day the vessel was at sea, and on reaching Kurrachee, it appeared that 54 persons had died, 36 remaining alarmingly ill. The crew also suffered severely.—ten seamen and one engineer having died. The scenes on board are said to have been heart rending—women in a state of extreme sickness clinging to their dead husbands, and children grasping the bodies of their mothers. So many shot were expended in sinking the corpses, that pieces of coal were at last made use of. A more terrible situation than that of the persons on board the Zenobia it is hard to conceive.—*Rep.*

Loss of Life.—A clergyman and seventeen of his congregation were returning from divine service at London, (Canada West) recently in a scow. The boat came in contact with a jutting tree, when four human beings met with a watery grave. The rest of the party clung to the tree and remained there for upwards of four hours, until a canoe was obtained and assistance given.

Serious Mistake.—It appears that a serious mistake has been made in the Treasury Department at Washington, in connection with a recent issue of Treasury Notes. The correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Washington under date of 26th April, says—

'T. L. Smith, the Register of the Treasury, has issued nearly *four hundred thousand dollars worth of Treasury Notes beyond the amount authorized by the late law of Congress* before he discovered his error!'

Immigration.—A large body of tailors painters, and clerks have had meetings in London; and appointed committees to make arrangements for their embarkation for the United States and Canada.

Silk Dress.—Silk being a non-conductor of electricity, is an excellent material for dress. One of the primary causes of the languor which is felt in damp weather is said to be the damp atmosphere robbing us of our electricity, which a medical writer calls the buoyant cordial of the body. Those, therefore, who are apt to be spiritless in damp weather are recommended to wear silk waistcoats, drawers, and stockings. Silk should be used in every possible manner by the weak—in the lining of the sleeves, cloaks, coverlets, &c. The hint is at least seasonable in this gloomy season.

The good, loud, hearty laugh is worth more than the patent medicines advertised in all the newspapers, and sold by all the quacks in christendom. Yes, give us a good laugh and temperance, and with them we can keep off and throw off more maladies than some of these quack medicines can produce—and that is saying much.

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation fell to weeping except one man, who begg to be excused *as he belonged to anc church.*

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POETRY.

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All men are dreamers; from the hour
When reason first exerts its power,
Unmindful of its bitter sting,
To some deceiving hope we cling,
That hope's a dream!

The brazen trumpet's clangour gives
The joy on which the warrior lives;
And at his injured country's call
He leaves his home, his friends, his all,
For glory's dream!

The lover hangs on some bright eye,
And dreams of bliss in every sigh;
But brightest eyes are deep in guile,
And he who trusts their fickle smile,
Trusts in a dream!

The poet, Nature's darling child,
By Fame's all-dazzling star beguiled,
Sing's Love's alternate hope and fear,
Paints visions which his heart holds dear—
And thus he dreams!

And there are those who build their joys
On proud Ambition's gilded toys,
Who fain would climb the craggy height,
Where power displays its splendid light—
But dreaming fall!

While others, 'mid the giddy throng
Of Pleasure's victims, sweep along;
Till feelings damp'd and satiate hearts,
Too worn to feel when bliss departs,
Prove all a dream!

And when that chilly call of fear,
Death's mandate, hurtles in the ear;
We find, would we retrace the past,
E'en Life, at best, now fading fast—
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Infidelity in Youth.—Many an infidel in youth, remarks the Harrisburg Telegraph with much truth, is a believer in old age. There is no fact authenticated by more numerous examples than this. Young blood is daring. In mere wantonness of supposed strength, it often seeks to overturn the truth of religion; because, as it would almost seem, there is nothing more daring than to brave Almighty power. Advancing years cure this. They cool the passions and bring reflection, and no reflecting man will remain an infidel. We have a case in point. A paper which came by the Great Western, states that 'Richard Carlisle, notorious for his infidelity, but subsequently converted to christianity,' died in London recently. Carlisle was a man of considerable talents and much ingenuity. He both wrote and lectured in favor of infidelity, and not without some effect. His fame or rather his infamy, reached even this country; indeed we are not sure but at one time he came among us bodily. Be that as it may, he was a most determined unbeliever. If we mistake not, fines and imprisonment were more than once meted out to him for his blasphemies. Yet, as age advanced upon him, the passions waned, the blood cooled, reason, reflection and faith resumed their empire, and embracing christianity, he gave the lie to his previous life, and presented a monument of the power and truth of that religion which all the energies of his youth had been devoted to depreciate, to invalidate and destroy. There are many Carlisles on a small scale in society, who are never heard of beyond their little circle of obscurity. In green manhood they are fierce in unbelief; in sear age they will be found swelling the ranks of the religious; for experience shows infidelity to be a poor prop to lean upon; and as the strength of youth sinks, presumption departs; men feel what poor, weak, insignificant beings they are; that the Deity 'holds them in the hollow of his hand.' We can place our finger upon more than one of this class, whom we have known, first as doubters, then confirmed infidels, then doubters again, and finally christians.

Influence of Solar Eclipses on Irrational Animals.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser contains the following notice, furnished by Mr. Haskins, of a paper read by the French Astronomer Arago, of the wonderful effect produced on various animals by an eclipse of the sun. There is a strange interest, remarks the National Intelligencer, in the mysterious influence thus exerted on creatures usually deemed irrational, and not likely, therefore, one would think, to be so nearly identical with human emotions that the difference is not easily defined. What else but an emotion, which, in a human creature would be at once set down as a superstitious fear, acting on the imagination and through that on the vital functions, could have proved thus fatal to the animals mentioned by Arago? The account is as follows:

"M. Arago, in his account to the Academy of Sciences of the solar eclipses of the 8th July last, stated that he had often heard accounts of birds dying from the mere influence of an eclipse of the sun, but could scarcely credit the statement, as they could only die from fear; and the discharge of a gun ought to frighten them much more, and yet it is certain that it does not kill them unless they are actually hit. One of M. Arago's friends made the following experiment: He placed five linnets in a cage; they were lively and active, and fed up to the moment of the eclipse; when the eclipse had terminated, three of them were dead.—A dog was kept fasting from morning; immediately before the eclipse he was offered food, and felt on it greedily; but when the dusk commenced he ceased eating. The horned cattle in the fields seemed affected with a kind of vague terror; during the eclipse they laid down in a circle, their heads being arranged toward the circumference, as if to face a common danger. The darkness influenced even the smallest animals. M. Fraisse observed a number of mice, which were running briskly, become suddenly still when the eclipse began."

Grafting on the Mountain Ash.—It is well known that the mountain ash, sorbus Americana, is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees, native in the Canadas and the most Northen part of the United States; and that it is much cultivated for planting in grounds, and the public avenues in many places where less hardy trees cannot thrive. It is also well known that in those districts where the mountain ash thrives best, it has been found very difficult to propagate and bring to maturity the apple and pear, of which the country bordering on the 45th degree of latitude in this State and the Canadas, may serve as an example. It is now found that this beautiful tree may be converted to a still more useful purpose than that of a mere ornament, viz: that of stocks for the propagation of the apple and pear, for which it has been proved to be admirably adapted.

At a late meeting of the London Horticultural Society, a communication was received from Mr. Hornby, who has been residing in Switzerland, stating that the grafting of pears on the ash was there generally practised, and that on some of the high plateaus of the mountains, where the climate and soil forbid the natural growth of the apple or pear, they were now grown with perfect success, the effect being to retard the blossoms, and give vigor to the constitution. The flesh or flavor of the fruit was not at all affected; and the practice was successful whether budding or grafting was adopted. It was found necessary that no shoot which the stock might make the first year should be taken off, but afterwards all such growth must be cut away, and the graft alone remain.

Mr. Thompson, gardener to the society, stated in reference to this communication, that the mountain ash was one of the stocks on which pears were grafted in the society's garden. As the pear graft increases faster than the ash stock, he inferred that the trees could not be as long-lived as the natural pear tree; still as the mountain ash is much hardier than the quince, less liable to be attacked by insects, and would thrive in almost any soil, it might be advantageously used in many situations.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Preparation of Pine for Posts.—We saw an account some short time since, of making *durable posts out of pine*, that seems to us worthy of being noticed.—The writer stated that having no other timber on his place, he had ten years before chopped the bark off a number of trees of the pine, in the month of June, leaving them standing for the turpentine to be drawn out by the action of the sun; that in the month of November following, he felled the trees, and worked them up into posts, which had then been planted and in use ten years, and upon examining them a few days before the date of his letter, he found them perfectly sound: he believes he is indebted for the durability of the posts, to the crust of hardened turpentine which had been formed on their outward surface. His supposition may be correct, as it would naturally act as a repellent of moisture, without which decomposition cannot go on.—*American Farmer.*

The oldest Man of Modern Times.—It is stated in a foreign paper that the celebrated Thomas Parr was born in the reign of Henry the Fourth. He was taken to London by Lord Arundel, in 1635, and introduced to Charles the Second; but the change of situation and his altered mode of life, particularly drinking wine, soon proved fatal to a constitution accustomed to more abstemious habits and he died the same year, at the age of 152. One of old Parr's sons died at the age of 109. A grand son died aged 114; and Robert Parr, great grandson to old Tom, died at Bridgenorth on September 21, 1757, aged 124 A peculiar trait in the character of these four generations of Parrs was their temperate habits, amounting almost to total abstinence.

A new paper, devoted to the end-of-the world doctrine of Father Miller, has been commenced at Cincinnati It rejoices in the stirring name of the 'Jubilee Trumpet.' Whether this is the real trumpet which is to summon the faithful to begin their upward flight we cannot say. Any person wishing to grow lean, pale and ghostly should omit no pains or time to subscribe for it. Payments in advance are of course exacted, as the Millerites do no business on the credit system.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Evil of Pride.—Garrick was showing Dr. Johnson his fine house, furniture, &c, when the Doctor clapped him on the back, and said—"David! David! David! these are the things which make a death-bed terrible."

A New Method of Blazing.—Every one accustomed to a life in a new country is aware that the first settlers are in the habit of *blazing* trees all along the new roads they may lay out, a process which is nothing more or less than cutting a small piece of bark from each tree. By this means they can ever after keep the road, rain or shine. A friend, says the Picayune, tells a good story of a backwoodsman he met a day or two since in one of our principal streets. The chap had a large piece of chalk in his hand, with which he was marking all the more prominent buildings he met with. Anxious to ascertain his object, our friend inquired his reasons for thus chalking the fronts and doors as he passed.

"Why, the fact is," replied the backwoodsman, "I got considerably snarled up here yesterday—was lost two hours & like never to have found my flat-boat again for the turnins and windins.—When I came out to-day I thought I would jest *blaze my way* as I went along, so that I could find my road back. You don't catch this particular individual bein lost again in your doublin and twistin streets, any way you can fix it."

Little Failings.—'My James is a very good boy,' said an old lady, 'but he has his little failings, for we are none of us perfect—he put the cat in the fire, flung his grandfather's wig down stairs, set the barn on fire, and tried to stick a fork in his sister's eyes! but these are only childish follies.'

A Joke.—A nurseryman by profession, in a neighboring city, was awakened out of his sleep recently, and asked if he was a *nurseryman.* 'Yes, I am.' The visitor then told him he had brought a choice plant, immediately on which he deposited on the threshold a fine young male child, and decamped.

'What do they mean by the 'Stay-Law' the papers are talking about so much?' said a young married lady to her better half the other evening.

'It is a law against wearing corsets, my dear.'

'Well they may pass it and repass it as much as they please, but I'll never give up mine. What business has legislators to meddle with such affairs, I should like to know?'—*Picayune.*

False Sympathy.—The manner of electioneering, and the cause assigned for supporting candidates are often odd enough. The loss of a leg, or an arm, poverty, a wife and half a dozen children; these are great helps. 'Do vote, sir,' says a friend, 'for this ticket; my friend has only one leg; he has a large family; give him your vote, do.' And all this is said so earnestly, that good meaning citizens often comply, without making any further inquiries on the subject. But let him, or let any one, apply this principle to private matters. Who employs a physician because he has lost an arm, or a lawyer for want of a leg, or an agent because he has a wife and children and is poor? No one. And are public affairs of less importance than our private business? Not a whit. Neglect that—put the direction of that into improper hands, and embarrassment in all its branches of business is sure to follow. The same principle, therefore, which impels us to select lawyers, or doctors, or agents, ought to govern us in choosing our public officers; and he who acts upon any other, does not do his duty to himself or his country. Let us not be misunderstood. The power of sympathy we understand and value. Give it always free scope, whenever a worthy object presents itself; it is the real wealth of the heart, and we would never chill or repress it; but do not misdirect it by folly, or vent it on unworthy objects.—To elect a man to office when he is not fit, through sympathy, for the reasons assigned, or for any reason, is both foolish and wrong, and should not be done.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

True Philosophy.—I saw a pale mourner stand bending over the tomb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven, he cried,

'My brother! oh, my brother!'

A sage passed that way and said,

'For whom dost thou mourn?

'One,' replied he, 'whom I did not sufficiently love while living; but whose inestimable worth I now feel!'

'What wouldest thou do, if he were restored to thee?'

The mourner replied, 'that he would never offend him by an unkind word, but he would take every occasion to show his friendship, if he could but come back to his fond embrace.'

'Then waste no time in useless grief,' said the sage, 'but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will one day be dead also.'

No Paradise for Defaulters.—A Mr. Geoffroy, a receiver of taxes and post master at Oberweesel, in Prussia, fell short in his reckoning with the government in September last, to the amount of three thousand five hundred dollars He was brought to trial, found guilty, and condemned to be deprived of office; to be flogged three times in the public market place, to be imprisoned for life, to refund the sum due from him, and to pay all the costs.

A Second Pocahontas.—The Committee on Indian Affairs in the late House of Representatives, reported a bill allowing a pension for life to Milly, an Indian woman of the Creek tribe, daughter of the celebrated prophet and chief Francis, who was executed by order of General Jackson in the Seminole war of 1817-'18. The subject was brought to the notice of the Committee by the Secretary of War at the instance of Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, who communicated the particulars of the incident upon which the recommendation to the favor of the Government was founded.

Milly, at the age of sixteen, when her nation was at war with the United States, and her father was one of the most decided and indefatigable enemies of the white people, saved the life of an American citizen, who had been taken prisoner by her tribe. The captive was bound to a tree, and the savage warriors, with their rifles, were dancing around him, preparatory to putting him to death. The young Indian girl filled with pity for the devoted prisoner besought her father to spare him; but the Chief declined to interfere, saying that the life of the prisoner was in the hands of his captors, whose right it was to put him to death. She then turned to the warriors and implored them to forbear their deadly purpose; but she was repulsed; and one of them, much enraged, said he had lost two sisters in the war, and that the prisoner must die. Her intercession however continued; she persevered in entreaties and used all the arts of persuasion which her woman's nature suggested; and she finally succeeded in saving his life on condition that the young white man should adopt the Indian dress and become one of the tribe.

It appears from the information communicated by Col. Hitchcock, that sometime after this event the white man sought his benefactress in marriage, but she declined, and subsequently married one of her own people. Her husband is now dead. Her father was put to death in the war of 1817, '18, and her mother and sister have since died. She is now friendless and poor, residing amongst her people in their new country, near the mouth of Verdigris river. She has three children, a boy and two girls, all too young to provide for themselves, and consequently dependent upon their mother for support.

The Committee thought that the occasion presented by this case was a suitable one, not only to reward a meritorious act, but also to show to the Indian tribes how mercy and humanity are appreciated by the government. The grant of a pension with a clear exposition of the grounds of its allowance, would have a salutary influence, it was believed, upon savage customs in future. A bill was accordingly reported to allow to Milly a pension of $96 per annum, or eight dollars per month for life.—*Balt American.*

A Touching Scene.—The most touching scene we have lately beheld, we witnessed yesterday, in the little back room of the police office. It was the parting of a desperate burglar with his wife. He had just been arrested for a series of extensive robberies, and was about to start for the prison, to await his trial. The woman was a fine looking English woman, of ardent temperament and strong affection. She was handsome; had a dark, pathetic eye, and a countenance that spoke of humane feeling. The man was a rough, rather small, ill-looking fellow, with a ruffian like visage and demeanor. Yet his wife's tenderness and tears seemed to melt even his callous heart. She clung to his hand, pressed it, and seemed willing rather to part with life itself, than with the presence of one who, however despised by all the rest of the world, was the world and all to her. In her arms was a beautiful boy—their only child—a little innocent, chubby-cheeked, flaxen headed fellow, that might have sat for the picture of an angel! He did not seem to comprehend the scene, but gazed on the whole with child like wonder. The burglar stooped down and kissed his fair-haired boy, and as he did it, an unbidden tear stole down his rough face. 'Good, good bye—Bobby,' stammered the father, striving to keep down his choking sensations. The woman shrieked and sobbed. The little boy stared at his retreating father, and when the officers had closed the door upon his person, the child looked innocently up, parted his mother's dishevelled hair from her eyes, and said 'Mother! where is father going to?' We could stand it no longer—put on our hat and ran.—*New York Spirit of the Times.*

The New York Express says that Doctor Noah Webster, the lexicographer, is about putting to press a collection of papers illustrating the entire political history of our country. Among other things, this book will contain Origin of the Hartford Convention, in 1814; 'the only correct account ever published.'

Four young men, named Jeremiah Doyle, Thomas Thornton, James Humphries and John Agar, were arrested in Washington city on Thursday week, on suspicion of having broken into and robbed the Cathedral in Baltimore. They were committed to prison for further examination.

Taxes in the City of Boston.—The largest amount of real estate taxed to one concern in Boston is to an individual, $604,000, who is also taxed for $360,000 personal property. The second highest amount is taxed to a corporation, $572,000; the third to an individual, 487,000, who is partner in a firm whose personal estate is valued at $100,000; the fourth is to an individual $475,400, and he pays tax on $40,000 personal property, besides his share of the personal and real estate of a firm of which he is partner, amounting to $65,600. On real estate there are seventy seven individuals and companies taxed for more than $100,000. There are fifty two individuals and companies taxed for over $100,000, personal estate, in addition to real, and the highest on the list is a trust, amounting to $500,000; the second is a firm in mercantile business whose property is estimated at $450 000; two brothers are taxed $250,000 each, besides for real estate, and a third brother of the same family for $220,000.

Hoyt's Case Decided.—The trial of J. Hoyt in the United States Circuit Court of New York, on an action to recover an alleged defalcation or balance due from the defendant to the United States, in his capacity of Collector of New York, terminated on Friday. The jury found a verdict for the United States for $222,817 86. Mr. Hoyt, it will be remembered, resisted the demand of the United States, and claimed that a balance was due him of $192,097. The chief item of his claim was one of $300,000, for commissions at 1 per cent. upon all monies received and disbursed by him as Collector, he being the while in the annual receipt of a salary and emoluments exceeding $20,000. The jury have decided that he is a defaulter to the amount above stated.—*Ledger.*

Arrival of Horn, the Supposed Murderer.—This individual, charged with the murder of his wife, Melinda Horn, in Baltimore county, and also a fugitive from justice in Logan county, Ohio, where he went by the name of Adam Hellman, and was charged with murdering a former wife some two years ago, was brought to this city from Philadelphia this afternoon, in charge of officer Ridgely. He was taken to the office of Justice Snyder, and committed for further examination under the name of Adam Hellman, alias Horn, and delivered in charge of the sheriff, who proceeded with him to prison. Officer Ridgely states that he was positively recognized this morning, whilst in the cars, by two gentlemen named Jackson, brothers, neighbors of his in Logan county, Ohio, as Adam Hellman, the person charged with murdering his wife there. They spoke to him and called him by name at first sight, without having previously been aware that he was in the car. A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a gentleman in Loudoun county, Va, where he, Horn, formerly resided, describing Hellman very minutely, was produced at the Squire's office, and found to be correct in every particular, leaving no room to doubt that Hellman and Horn are one and the same person. The anxiety to see the accused, attracted an immense concourse of spectators, who assembled in front of the police office.—*Balt. Patriot, April 29.*

The Savannah papers contain accounts of a most revolting act of cruelty, which we could wish, for the sake of humanity, was not true. It appears that the boat belonging to the British barque Lavinia, in which were the Captain of the L. and two boys, whilst proceeding down the Savannah River, on Saturday last, close into the shore, was deliberately run down by the schooner Fort George packet.—The captain hailed the schooner to the extent of his voice, and entreated the man at the helm to keep away. No attention however was paid to his entreaties, and the schooner bore down on the boat and upset it. The captain and the boy then clambered up on the deck of the packet, and begged the crew to follow the wrecked boat that was floating away, but they would not. At length his own crew, hearing his voice, came to his aid with a boat and took him and the lad on board his own vessel.

The Tomb of Lafayette.—In a small private cemetery in Paris lie the remains of the only one whose name is as familiar, and whose memory is cherished as fondly in America as it is in France.—Over the tomb of Lafayette is no imposing monument; nothing but a plain marble slab marks the spot. The members of his family are all buried here.—And without this small inclosure, one can read the names of many others of the most noble and illustrious men of the last century. But the graves of all are simple and unostentatious.

The Philadelphia Sentinel of Saturday has the following paragraph:

United States Bank.—We have received intelligence that a number of London capitalists have arrived in this city direct from England, for the purpose of reviving the United States Bank. If the arrangements can be perfected, it is presumed that the bank will resume business on or before the fifteenth day of May instant.

From Guadaloupe.—Accounts received at Savannah to the 30th ultimo state that Point Petre was recovering very slowly from the late calamitous earthquake, and but a moderate progress in rebuilding the city had been made. The inhabitants were principally employed in digging among the ruins in search of their embedded property and the remains of their friends and relatives.—From five to ten bodies were daily recovered. It is estimated that upwards of six thousand persons lost their lives, besides the large number which were crippled. Another shock of earthquake was experienced at Point Petre on the 29th, which so alarmed the inhabitants that they ran into the streets. Fortunately there was no damage done, with the exception of the falling of a few buildings, which were left partly standing after the severe earthquake. Liberal contributions from various sources, in articles of provisions, had been made, and were daily distributed by the authorities to the indigent.

ROBBERY IN MEXICO.

The National Standard, published in the city of Mexico, refers with no little dismay, to the growth of highway robbery, of which instances are every day becoming more frequent and flagrant throughout Mexico. The evil is attributed partly to the fault of the Government in failing to establish an efficient police, but principally to the growing dissoluteness of public morals, especially among the class of those who are at ease, and who, wasting their youth, their leisure, and their fortunes in licentious idleness, take at last to the most desperate resorts for supplying themselves with the means of further debaucheries. It contrasts the present perils of travelling with the state of things under the Colonial Government, when convoys of several millions of specie often traversed distances of several hundred leagues with no guard but that of the muleteers, a few invalids, and a pair of banners, in front and rear, to give notice that it was 'the King's money.'

Among recent foreign intelligence, we find an account of the visitation of a vessel by a terrible calamity. The Cholera broke out on board the British War Steamer Zenobia, which left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 3d September. Eighteen deaths occurred the first day the vessel was at sea, and on reaching Kurrachee, it appeared that 54 persons had died, 36 remaining alarmingly ill. The crew also suffered severely—ten seamen and one engineer having died. The scenes on board are said to have been heart rending—women in a state of extreme sickness clinging to their dead husbands, and children grasping the bodies of their mothers. So many shot were expended in sinking the corpses, that pieces of coal were at last made use of. A more terrible situation than that of the persons on board the Zenobia it is hard to conceive.—*Rep.*

Loss of Life.—A clergyman and seventeen of his congregation were returning from divine service at London, (Canada West) recently in a scow. The boat came in contact with a jutting tree, when four human beings met with a watery grave. The rest of the party clung to the tree and remained there for upwards of four hours, until a canoe was obtained and assistance given.

Serious Mistake.—It appears that a serious mistake has been made in the Treasury Department at Washington, in connection with a recent issue of Treasury Notes. The correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Washington under date of 26th April, says—

'T. L. Smith, the Register of the Treasury, has issued nearly *four hundred thousand dollars worth of Treasury Notes beyond the amount authorized by the late law of Congress* before he discovered his error!'

Immigration.—A large body of tailors painters, and clerks have had meetings in London; and appointed committees to make arrangements for their embarkation for the United States and Canada.

Silk Dress.—Silk being a non-conductor of electricity, is an excellent material for dress. One of the primary causes of the languor which is felt in damp weather is said to be the damp atmosphere robbing us of our electricity, which a medical writer calls the buoyant cordial of the body. Those, therefore, who are apt to be spiritless in damp weather are recommended to wear silk waistcoats, drawers, and stockings. Silk should be used in every possible manner by the weak—in the lining of the sleeves, cloaks, coverlets, &c. The hint is at least seasonable in this gloomy season.

The good, loud, hearty laugh is worth more than the patent medicines advertised in all the newspapers, and sold by all the quacks in christendom. Yes, give us a good laugh and temperance, and with them we can keep off and throw off more maladies than some of these quack medicines can produce—and that is saying much.

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation fell to weeping except one man, who begg to be excused *as he belonged to anc church.*

Late from England.—The packet ship England, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th. We are indebted to the Sun and Herald for extras containing her news.

In the House of Lords on the 7th Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for having successfully negotiated the recent treaty with America. He recapitulated the leading incidents in the history of the boundary disputes between the two countries, in the course of which he was very severe on Gen. Case. The motion having been debated at some length, was carried without a division.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel expressed his regret that he could not give any satisfactory information with respect to progress in the formation of commercial treaties with other countries. He was even doubtful whether or not it was politic to pursue too far the system of negotiating for reciprocal concessions, instead of pursuing an independent course.

LORD BROUGHAM, GOV. CASS AND AMERICA.

In bringing forward his vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton in the House of Lords on the 7th ult. Lord Brougham spoke with great severity of our late Minister in France, and took occasion to express his high admiration of our country. In the course of his remarks he said—

There was one man who was the very impersonation of mob hostility to England. He wished to name him, that the name might be clear, as the guilt was undivided—he meant General Cass, whose breach of duty to his own government was so discreditable, and even more flagrant than his breach of duty to humanity as a man, and as the free descendant of free English parents, and whose conduct in all those particulars it was impossible to pass over or to palliate. Even after the adjustment had taken place, and after peace had been restored by the noble lord's exertion, as if some demon had whispered to him—

"*Disjice pacem, sere semina belli.*"

This person, who had been sent to maintain peace, and to preside at Paris for that purpose after pacific relations had been established between France and America, did his best to break it, whether by the circulation of statements upon the question of international laws, of which he had no more conception than of the languages that were spoken in the moon—(loud laughter)—or by any other arguments of reason, for which he had no more capacity than he had for understanding legal points and differences, or by stepping out of his own province, and by mixing himself up with French affairs and the negotiations between France and England, with which he had no more to do than with any treaty between the princes of India—he did all this for the avowed purpose of breaking the state of peace between the two countries; for which he had been reprimanded by Mr. Webster.

And he had done all this, for what!—*For the sake of furthering his own electioneering interests in America, and helping himself to that seat—the possession of which he envied Mr. Tyler—the seat of the first magistrate of that mighty Republic.* For that purpose he was not above pandering to the worst mob feeling of the lowest rabble of the United States. He (Lord Brougham) need scarcely say, that all the respectable persons in America were averse to a war with England; but he had taken upon himself to assert that, wherever in that country they found a lawless set of rabble politicians, of inferior caste and station—a grovelling, groundling set of politicians—a set of mere rabble, as contradistinguished from persons of property, of respectability, and of information—in that quarter, among those mere groundlings in station, among the rabble mob, they were certain to find the strongest and most inveterate prejudices against the union between America and England, and the greatest disposition to see war instead of peace between the two countries. * * * * *

Then it was said that Lord Ashburton had, at a public meeting, talked of America as the cradle of liberty.

Lord Campbell—Boston.

Lord Brougham—Yes, and this was said to be a compromising act. But this was after the negotiations were over—this was 'the song of triumph,' to use an expression of his noble friend opposite on a former evening—(a laugh) At this public meeting at Boston there was no business to be transacted, but it was held for the purpose of celebrating the alliance re-made & the reconcilement re-effected between these two kindred nations. He marvelled to hear the whigs object to any such proceedings at a public meting, but above all to hear whigs, or a sort of whigs at least—(a laugh) object to any thing that was said in favor of the cradle of liberty. He should have thought the very language was so sweet and dear to every friend of liberty that it might reconcile them to what might otherwise have appeared a breach of dignity and decorum.

Now there was other authority, and it was the last to which he wished to refer—that of our revered monarch George III. He did not consider that he stooped from his high degree, or that he adopted a truckling and unbecoming tone when in his reception of the first American minister who represented his revolted subjects, and had therefore a most difficult task to perform—who first represented those revolted subjects at the court of their sovereign, whose allegiance they had shaken off, and whose sovereign was known to have kept fast hold of his American sovereignty until it was wrested from his royal grasp.—He took the opportunity of giving a most courteous reception, and of saying—which was unnecessary, but needless though it was, he thought fit to say—that although he was the last man in his dominions that consented to the independence of America, there was no man in his dominions that wished better to that independence, and felt more anxious for the prosperity of the new world. This was after the whole of the military proceedings had closed, as the speech of Lord Ashburton had been made after the negotiations had closed—(hear.) My lords (said the noble and learned lord,) I breathed the same prayer which my late Sovereign expressed upon that memorable occasion. I hope and trust for the sake of America first—for the sake of England next—for the sake of humanity and of mankind at large—that the prosperity and happiness of that people will be perpetuated forever.

My lords, I cannot view with indifference the magnificent empire which Englishmen have erected in that land; and my heart glows when I reflect that to England is owing that which America never scruples to confess she owes to England—those laws, those institutions—above all that spirit of liberty, of religious as well as of civil liberty, which has made the American republic the greatest democratic nation that ever held existence upon the face of the earth.

There is enough to fill one with admiration, with hope, with exultation; but in order to appreciate its merits, and to carry those feelings to their uttermost, it is necessary that we compare & contrast it with what has happened elsewhere in other parts of the new world, where all the gifts of nature were not attended with the blessings of social existence. Look at South America, look at the events which have separated the Spanish colonies from the parent state; contemplate, for a moment, the rich abundance of natural blessings, of physical resources, of animal power, of all that can make a people great and prosperous, and powerful—above all, the gifts which ought to make them thankful to heaven—peaceful and contented with one another; their boundless expanse of space, diversified with every species of soil which can pour into their lap the produce of industry, or scent the air with perfumes, or enrich man by the wealth, the proverbial and unsurpassed wealth of their minerals—every diversity of the most delicious climates, varying from the temperate to the torrid; every thing in absolute perfection, in abundance; these, a people of boundless capacity, numerous, various in their race, from the industry of the negro to the swiftness of the Indian, and the ability, the practised ability, of the European and her descendants; all these rich treasures which Providence showered on them in such unmeasured abundance, had none of them sufficient to prevent anarchy from being enthroned there, had totally failed to secure the establishment of even the semblance of a steady, fixed, regular republic.

But then turn your eye to the contrast, and compare them with North America, where you see men who—struggling with a hard climate, with, in many places, an ungrateful soil, their numbers small at first, increasing rapidly, becoming countless and spreading over a vast extent of land, had erected a system which was tried in every political storm, and struggled with success out of it, and above all came triumphant over the greatest tempest—that of the European revolution—which had ever laid waste human society. To what was the contrast owing? It was because the Spaniard did not carry out with them the blessings of a free constitution, or the practice or principles of civil or religious liberty, and because North America was crowned with all these political blessings. And if a passing cloud has come over them for a moment, and it is but for a moment,—and if there should seem to be, and I believe it is only the semblance of, any departure on their side and in their conduct from those kind feelings and strict principles of religion and commercial honor and perfect national good faith which had always distinguished them, I have no more doubt than that I now stand here addressing your lordships, that that cloud will pass away, and that the Americans will once more, and in no long space of time, feel proud and feel glorious in once more resuming their station—a station worthy their British descent and of their British kindred—by feeling and acting as they have felt, that no stain should be suffered to rest on any part of their national honor.—(Cheers.)

General Peace Convention.—A general Convention of the friends of peace is to be held in London on the 22d of June next. We learn from a circular received from the American Peace Society, that it is expected a large body of the friends of peace from all quarters of the world will be present, and invitations are extended not only to Peace Societies and Associations, but to religious bodies, and philanthropic, literary and scientific institutions, and all bodies of men who feel an interest in spreading abroad the doctrines of peace so solemnly inculcated by our Saviour.

This is an object of immense importance to the happiness, temporal and eternal, of mankind, and there is much reason to believe that the labor of the friends of peace in Great Britain and this country have already exerted a beneficial influence on public opinion, and that WAR is becoming rapidly stripped of the gorgeous veil and trappings which disguise its horrors, and all its deformities, in their naked state, will be revealed. It is the duty of every philanthropist to aid in the great work, and we hope that the proposed Convention will give a new impulse to the efforts which are making, and that many delegates will be present on that occasion from this country.—*Boston Journal.*

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of the wealthiest citizen of that city. We copy from the Inquirer of Monday the following article on the subject:

Mr. Jacob Ridgway, who since the decease of Stephen Girard, has been regarded as the wealthiest citizen of Philadelphia, departed this life yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at his residence in Chesnut street opposite Independence Hall, in the 76th year of his age. He had been ill for some days, and was attended in his last hours by several of our most eminent physicians. Mr. Ridgway was knocked down in the street a few weeks ago by a horse and vehicle, and was indisposed from the time of the accident. He was a self made man, and died worth, it is probable, about $6,000,000 in property of various kinds. In early life Mr. Ridgway was a ship-carpenter. He was subsequently American Consul at Antwerp, during a most critical period of the last European war.

He also resided for some time at Paris, and then returned to this country, where, his health failing, he was recommended to visit the South. He did so, but experiencing but little benefit, he arrived at the conclusion that the want of employment was the real source of his disease, and he returned to Philadelphia. He resided here for the last years of his life, and was one of the most useful of our citizens—was constantly engaged in building and other laudable undertakings, and at the time of his decease owned several hundred houses in the city and county, as well as estates in different parts of the Union, especially in Delaware and New Jersey. His immediate heirs are a son, Mr. John Ridgway, and two daughters—Mrs. Dr. Rush and Mrs. Roatch. The latter is a widow, and neither of the daughters have children.

Mr. Ridgway had constantly engaged upwards of 200 men, house-carpenters, painters, and other mechanics, and his loss, therefore, will be seriously felt.

A letter to the editors of the N. Y Journal of Commerce, from a gentleman who was passenger on board the steamboat Harry of the West, at the time of her explosion, says—

'A deck passenger with twelve hundred dollars in gold, in a belt round his person, jumped overboard and was drowned alongside the boat, leaving his wife and child on board. I saw four other men floating down the stream, holding on to draft wood. A skiff from a flat boat put off after them, but whether they were saved or not I cannot say.—Nor was it known, nor do I think it ever will be known how many, all told, are lost. The mate had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken. Five or six of the hands attached to the boat were badly scalded—some of them very severely.'

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1843.

The celebrated tragedian, Parsons, has joined the Methodist Church, and is now preaching in one of their Churches to large congregations. He, before embracing religion, played profane characters with astonishing ability, especially the 'Hypocrite,' and such others as required frequent repetitions of all the oaths contained in the vocabulary of swearing, to sustain their representation before audiences in which the vicious formed the greater part. The last time I saw him on the stage he played 'Roaring Ralph Stackpole' to a full house—the next time I saw him was in a sacred pulpit! I believe him sincere in heart; and that he leads a correct life and faithfully attends to his religious duties, as acknowledged by all acquainted with him. Truly a happy change for him.

Another Wolf in Wool.—In the Charleston Courier of Tuesday we find some levers and other documents, exposing the infamous duplicity and depravity of a man who figured largely at the South as a temperance lecturer and as a professing christian. His name is Charles W. Appleton, and it appears that he went to the South with strong recommendations from the Rev. G. S. Webb, of New Brunswick, and the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Bordentown, New Jersey. Fortified with these, he was received at Charleston as a licentiate in the Baptist ministry, and taken into friendly fellowship by several temperance societies.

On the 21st ult. he ran away from Charleston, accompanied by a widow with whom he became acquainted at his boarding house; and it has been discovered that he has three wives living, one in Indiana, one in Pennsylvania, and the third at New Brunswick. To the last—a young lady of good family and exemplary character—he was married but a short time before he went South.

Affecting Suicide.—Two young Choctaws, recently returned home from school in Kentucky, to their homes on Red River, committed suicide: one because he found his relatives in extreme poverty; and the other because he found the affections of his father estranged from him, his mother having died during his absence.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

A decided decrease has been manifested since 1838 in the slave trade of the island of Cuba. It appears from statements recently made to the British Parliament that in the year 1838 there were seventy one vessels belonging to Havana engaged in the slave trade, and that in 1842 there were only three vessels so engaged. There were imported into the island from Africa, during the year 1839, twenty-five thousand slaves. The number imported in 1842 was only three thousand one hundred and fifty.

To what color does a flogging change a boy's complexion? It makes him *yell O!*

A Liquid Avalanche.—The Hamilton (Madison Co. N. Y.) Palladium of the 28th contains the following vivid account of the breaking away of a Canal Reservoir in that county on the 24th ult.:

A Leaky Reservoir.—The Lebanon Reservoir, one of the costly structures devised for the purpose of treasuring water in the vicinity of the summit level of the Chenango Canal, about four miles from this village, broke down a portion of its bank, which was supposed to be as indestructible as the everlasting hills, on Monday last, and the havoc and destruction which the mighty torrent made in its all conquering course, can only be imagined by those who have taken a view of the stupendous ruins.

We have seldom if ever seen any thing that filled our mind with such magnificent conceptions of power. The torrent rushed with inconceivable impetuosity into the narrow and deep ravine, through which the stream passes, uprooting trees of all sizes up to two feet in diameter, and forcing them along with the current, gullifying the rugged banks of the ravine, and absolutely quarrying hundreds of solid perches of stones & carrying them from half a mile to a mile, & depositing them upon the rich and fertile meadows below. Several acres of woodland were swept entirely clean, taking off not only the trees, but the entire surface down to the solid rock. Two or three saw mills were swept away so clean, that not a vestige of any thing is left to mark the place where they stood.

These trees and rubbish, together with the stones quarried out of the sides of the ravine are deposited in immense masses and heaps upon the beautiful meadows bordering on the Chenango river, rendering desolate and dreary some 100 to 150 acres of the fairest portion of that delightful valley. There is one portion of from five to six acres of Kingsley's meadow that is perfectly covered, from one to four or five feet deep, with stone or gravel, and appears to us to be entirely ruined; while the balance of the meadow that received the deposites of gravel, trees, and rubbish, is materially injured, besides the great labor of clearing it up.

To give some idea of the power of this avalanche of water, we would mention that we observed a boulder of granite, in the midst of a great field of stone upon the meadow, the weight of which is estimated at not less than ten tons, that could not have been picked up within half a mile of its present resting place.—People residing in the neighborhood describe the trembling of the earth to have been like that produced by an earthquake. A large stone house, Mr. A. Campbell's, standing at a considerable distance from the course of the enraged element, is said to have exhibited decided symptoms of ague. We cannot, perhaps, give a better idea of the grandeur and magnificence of the scene, than was given by a gentleman who resided in the neighborhood and witnessed it. On being asked how it affected him, he answered, that it made him feel as though he was not more than six inches high and withal very lean.

The damage to individuals is very considerable—we presume not less than 4 or $5,000—the greater portion of which we believe, is sustained by the Kingsleys & Mr. A. Campbell. The damage to the State would be very great if this reservoir was needed; but we believe there is an abundant supply of water for the canal from the other reservoirs, and that this structure was a useless expenditure in the first place, and probably will not be repaired.

It is currently reported that the National Administration meditates the negotiation of extensive commercial treaties with England, and perhaps France, with the view of arranging the mutual tariffs more to the satisfaction of all parties. This movement, if carried out at all, will be by the enemies of a Protective Tariff. No arrangement can be entered into between the United States and Great Britain that will be permanently advantageous to both countries, and Great Britain will not be satisfied unless she gets hold of the longest end of the rope. Follow Gen. Washington's advice and make no entangling alliances—especially with such a hard customer as England. Let us stick to home markets and protection to American industry.—*Lanc. Exam.*

Counterfeit Coin.—Spurious half dollars made of German silver, and closely resembling the genuine coin in appearance are in circulation in this city. They are dated 1833, and like all coin polished with quicksilver, have a greasy feel when rubbed between the fingers. The counterfeits above alluded to are so well executed that they will readily deceive the incautious.—*Balt. Amer.*

A correspondent of the Mobile Herald writing from Pensacola on the 16th ult., mentions that the British sloop of war *Magnet* had just arrived there with ex President Boyer, who lately abdicated the chief Magistracy of Hayti, on board. He further states that two ships, supposed to be the United States ship of war *Marion* and *Vincennes*, were in the offing.

The extensive carriage factory of Messrs. A. D. and R. Patterson, in Milton, Pennsylvania, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. The loss is estimated at between $4000 and $5000.—No insurance.

The number of white persons in connection with the various Methodist Churches in the city of Philadelphia and its immediate vicinity, is said to be 10,868.

WORKINGS OF THE TARIFF.

New York Custom House.—A larger amount of business was done at the Custom House on Monday, than for a long time past. The amount of duties on the goods entered exceeds $100,000.—*N. Y. Express. April 26th.*

Specie.—The Britannia brought out about $1,500,000, consigned to various houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. She also brought a large quantity of Merchandise.—*Boston paper. April 22.*

These two brief paragraphs, says the Albany Journal, furnish a conclusive answer to the clamor raised by the Locofoco press against the present Tariff—In anticipation of the adoption of this great measure by the Whig Congress, the country was flooded in 1841 with foreign fabrics. Of course for a year or more after the Tariff went into operation the imports were comparatively small, and the receipts from the Customs greatly diminished. Yet this result, which had been foreseen and predicted by the friends of a tariff, was seized upon by the enemies of that measure as proof conclusive that it would affect most injuriously our commercial interests, and greatly curtail the National resources.—During the whole of the last year, the British free trade organs have constantly insisted that the Tariff of 1841 was a death blow to American Commerce, and that it would drain the country of its specie, and deprive the General Government of its most lucrative source of revenue. And for much of that period these papers could point to diminished customs and increased exports of specie in support of their assertions.

But the tide has finally turned. The unusual amount of European manufactures with which our markets were glutted in 1841, has been gradually consumed. Demand begins to revive, and with the renewal of demand comes renewal of supplies. Our vessels no longer return empty from across the ocean. Every packet and transient ship now comes full-freighted. And the same vessel that bears a heavy cargo of merchandise, brings also a large amount of specie. The Tariff of 1841 is at length 'in full operation,' and instead of ruining our commerce and draining us of our specie, as predicted by the advocates of British Free Trade, it is imparting a healthy stimulus to the business of the country, adding largely and steadily to our supply of the precious metals, and laying broad and deep the foundation of the National prosperity and glory. And yet this great measure, whose renovating influences are just beginning to be felt, will be ruthlessly sacrificed the moment that Loco Focoism regains the ascendancy in the Federal Government!—*Lanc. Exam.*

The Locofocos and the Public Lands.—There is a species of cool impudence characteristic of Locofocoism which would be excedingly amusing were it not for its disregard of all truth and principle. One of the illustrations of this may be found in the manner in which the papers of that party treat of the disposition of the Proceeds of the Public Lands received from the United States made by the last Legislature.—The State Treasurer reported at the commencement of the session that he had sixty thousand dollars from that source in his possession, and asked the Legislature to make some disposition of it.—They paid no regard to the report, nor would they permit the subject to be touched in either house; but went on, pretending to look straight ahead, and be utterly ignorant that such a fund was at their command. At length on the very last day of the session, Mr. Eyer, a Senator from Union—one of Governor Porter's friends, and no doubt acting under advice from that functionary—offered a section as an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill setting apart this land money to the payment of laborers and material-men on the Public Works—a class of persons who had been thrust aside to make way for the contractors, a far more influential set of creditors. The proposition threw the Locofocos aback in their course. They were in a quandary.—They knew that the Locofocos of Virginia, New Hampshire, New York, and other States had totally refused to touch the money, denouncing it as a Whig bribe and an attempt to make the States dependent upon the General Government. They knew moreover that this fund was one of the results of the policy of HENRY CLAY, and the pill seemed to them to be too bitter to swallow. On the other hand, they were afraid to refuse the cash—they had made warm professions of attachment to the poor laborers previous to the election, and here was a substantial measure of advantage to them, and they dare not refuse it. It was carried by a mixed vote of both parties; and now the Locofocos, after having for years bitterly denounced the Land Distribution, come forward and claim the credit of furnishing all this relief to the 'poor laborer.'

Now if the Locofocos find the Public Land money so good a thing in the present instance, why do they oppose the distribution System of Mr. Clay? And if principle compelled the Locofocos of Virginia, New Hampshire and other States to reject the 'bribe' why did not those of Pennsylvania refuse to finger the money also? Is not Democracy always and everywhere the same? Will some Locofoco Luminary explain this matter?—*York Rep.*

Newspapers.—It is said that in Asia there is one newspaper for every fourteen millions of inhabitants; in the United States one for every ten thousand.

GENERAL CASS has been appointed Regent of the Michigan University.

John Quincy Adams.—The following is given as an accurate account of the domestic habits of John Quincy Adams, the most wonderful of living Statesmen:

At *home* John Quincy Adams is universally respected, and on all occasions acts the part of a genuine republican.—He always rises at day-break, & long before the sun is up you will find him at his desk in his chamber, writing or poring over papers that have been handed down to him by his patriotic sire, who served his country so zealously and advantageously in the stormy days of the revolution. Mr. Adams enters heartily into the wants of his fellow-townsmen; he often officiates as moderator at the town meetings in Quincy, and often acts as arbiter in settling disputes which occur between neighbors. He is sportive and full of instructive anecdotes. He attends church constantly, and notwithstanding he keeps two or three carriages, he always walks. When the tide suits, he is fond of walking to the beach about a mile from his house, to have a solitary swim in the 'salt sea;' and this is pretty well for a gentleman of his advanced age. Mr. Adams is now over seventy years of age, and being exceedingly temperate and methodical in every thing, he always enjoys excellent health. His constitution is as sound as it was thirty years ago.

Not Signed.—Governor Porter has not yet signed the bill for the sale of the main line of public improvements, and as a consequence, State stocks are receding from the advance they made upon the passage of the bill. The fluctuations in the price of stocks, caused by the uncertainty of the bill's receiving the Governor's signature, afford an excellent opportunity for speculation, and it is quite probable that somebody is improving the opportunity—at least it would be strange if they did not.—*Exam.*

The Church in Philadelphia is returning to its primitive usages. The Inquirer says, we learn that the vestry of St. Peter's Church have, at the suggestion of the Rector, resolved that service shall be held in the Church every afternoon throughout the year. The hour for the present season is six o'clock.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a list of about $100,000 of Treasury notes, which he says 'are wholly invalid, and cannot be received, or *in any way acknowledged* by the Treasury.' This, we believe, is the first instance of the General Government repudiating its obligations. These proscribed Treasury Notes, it appears, have been redeemed and cancelled *once* by the Government, but were stolen nearly a year ago by some *Tylerite* in the Treasury Department, and thrown into circulation again.

Hon. Caleb Cushing.—This gentleman has determined to run for Congress in his own district, 'appealing to the people, and not to the party.' The Boston, Mass. 'Mail' thinks it a very good plan, since there is no party to whom he could appeal with a very good face.

The American Colonization Society are pursuing measures to raise $20 000 by $50 donations, in order to get entire authority over the whole line of the African coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. Pastors of churches are to take collections on the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July.

Newly Invented Steam Carriages.—M Norrgher, a locksmith of Sweden, has lately constructed upon a new plan steam carriages for common roads, which ply between Copenhagen and Corsoer, a distance of about 80 miles, which they accomplish in from 8 to 9 hours. They carry thirty passengers and have spacious stowage for baggage and merchandize.—They ascend with ease hills whose angles do not exceed thirty degrees. They have engines of from eight to nine horse power.

A Penchant for Fighting.—Under this caption, Deutelmoser, of the Mills Point Herald, tells a very fair 'yarn.'—He was recently travelling through Kentucky, when he came to a small village where a county election was being held, and had his attention drawn towards a dense crowd on the public square, and soon ascertained that a fight was going on. Whilst he was at a respectable distance witnessing the combat, two strangers rode up, and one jumped off his nag, pulled off his coat and without losing a moment was in the thickest of the fight. But all the combatants immediately fell upon him, and in a few moments he came out a badly whipped man. His companion, who had all the time with perfect astonishment looked on the scene, now spoke and said: 'Bill, what in the world had you to do in that fight—ain't you a perfect stranger here?' 'I am,' replied the other, '*but I thought it was a free thing.*'

The Cleveland Herald states that a few weeks since, a stranger was taken up in the city as a mad Millerite. He was ultimately restored to reason, and when April 26th was named, he exclaimed—'Tis past—Miller's doctrine is false,' and the relieved man has since appeared perfectly sane on all subjects. He said his name was John B. Ridgley, that he had a wife and family in Franklin co. Pa. and became a convert to the Second Advent doctrine by attending some Miller meetings, principally in Philadelphia.'

Who would not travel? Steamboats at Pittsburg take passengers for Cincinnati and Louisville, at two dollars for the former place, and three for the latter, and found.

Brigade Orders.

The Enrolled Militia

OF the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, P. M. are required to be paraded and trained as follows:

The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 8th of May next;* the 2d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 9th;* the 3d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 16th;*

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 10th;* the 2d do. of do on *Thursday the 11th;*

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 12th;* the 2d do of do. on *Saturday the 13th;* unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

☞Those Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 80th 89th, and 90th Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

☞*Appeals.*—For Militia on *Monday the 5th of June next;* for Volunteers, on *Monday the 6th of November next.*

J. MORRISON. *Brig. Insp.*
2d Brig. 5th Division, P. M.

April 24. tp

Regimental Orders.

The 80th Regiment P. M.

WILL parade for drill and inspection in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 13th of May next,* at 10 o'clock, A M precisely.

The Captains of Companies will report themselves to WM. M'SHERRY, Adjutant, precisely at 10 o'clock on the morning of the parade, for instructions, &c.

☞The Volunteer Companies in said Regiment are respectfully invited to attend.

J. H. M'CLELLAN, *Colonel.*

April 24. tp

N. B. The Appeals will be held on *Monday the 5th of June:* For the 1st Battalion, at the house of Isaac Yount, (formerly Burkholder's) in Menallen township; for the 2d Battalion, at the house of Capt. Wm. M'Gaughy, Marsh creek.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 6th day of May next,* at 1 o'clock, P M. of said day, at the house of Michael Hoffman, in Menallen township,

A TRACT OF

Mountain Land,

situate in said township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the Heirs of Henry Gminter, Abraham Hoffman, Michael Hoffman, Joseph Taylor and others, containing about **26 *Acres,*** more or less, consisting of Young Chesnut Timber, in good order, and near to a public road—being part of the estate of SAMUEL WEAVER, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, as to which the said deceased died Intestate. The premises will be shown to any person wishing to purchase, by Michael Hoffman, residing on the adjacent farm.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale by

CONRAD WEAVER,
Agent for the Heirs.

April 17. ts

N. B. The property will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, if so required.

C. W. *Agent.*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the manufacture of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,

in all its various branches, in Chambersburg street, next door to the *Post Office* and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Samuel H. Buehler—where he will at all times keep on hand a large assortment of *TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,* at prices to suit the times

STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, will always be kept on hand, or made to order.

The subscriber will also attend to making and putting up HOUSE SPOUTING, at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, April 17 3t

N. B. The highest price given for *Old Copper, Pewter,* and *Lead,* in exchange for Ware. G E. B.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Collectors.

THE Collectors of County and State Taxes for the year 1841, are hereby notified, to settle off their Duplicates *before the 30th day of May next,* as after that time suits will be instituted to recover the same.

Collectors of the Tax for 1842 are also notified that money is much needed in the Treasury; and that it is highly important *their* Duplicates should *also* be settled off without delay.

By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT G. HARPER, *Clerk.*

April 17. td

NOTICE.

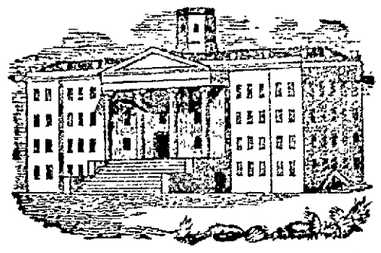
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB KELLER late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Littlestown, Germany township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have [illegible] to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

[illegible]HAM KELLER, } *Ex's.*
SHRIVER, }

6t

Preparatory Department OF PENNS'A COLLEGE,

Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn.



M. L. STOEVER, A. M. *Principal.*
JACOB SAND, A. M. *Assistant.*
W. A. RENSHAW, *Teacher of Writing.*

THE Faculty of Pennsylvania College would call the attention of the public to this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for upwards of ten years, during which time they have given it their constant attention, and used all the influence they could exert to put it upon the most respectable footing. Within the last few years, particularly, such additions have been made to the number of instructors, and such improvements introduced into its modes of instruction and discipline, that they can confidently recommend it to the patronage of this community, and of the public generally.

The present Principal, who is an experienced and successful Teacher, devotes himself entirely to the duties of his station, in superintending and instructing his pupils, both during the regular hours of study and recitation, and at all other times. He lives in the building with the students, takes his meals with them in the Refectory, visits them in their rooms, accompanies them to church, and, enjoying their regard and confidence, endeavors to occupy the position of a parent or friend in his government. The young gentlemen by whom he is assisted, are not only well qualified for their duties, but also amiable in their temper and exemplary in their conduct.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces a solid and *thorough English education,* whilst those who desire to prepare for business or for College, have every advantage for the acquisition of the elements of Mathematics, and the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages. For those who propose taking a regular collegiate education, the course of instruction contemplates a period of three years, but the student is taken through in a longer or shorter time, according to his attainments, abilities and application. Those who study English & Mathematics only, enjoy every advantage for acquiring the particular branches which they require.

The following is the list of studies, with the text books used:

1. Reading, Writing, Orthography and the definition of words.
2. English Grammar, (Parker's & Fox's)
3. Arithmetic, Oral and Written, (Emerson's II and III parts)
4. Book-keeping, (Marsh's)
5. Geography, (Woodbridge and Willard's) Ancient and Modern.
6. History of U. S and G. Britain, &c. (Grimshaw's, Pinnock's, &c.)
7. Algebra, (Colburn's.)
8. Composition and Declamation.
9. Watts on the Mind.
10. Latin and Greek Grammar, (Adams' and Fisk.)
11. Latin and Greek Reader, (Jacobs'.)
12. Leverett's Latin Tutor.
13. Cæsar, Nepos, Virgil and Sallust

Throughout the whole course the students are required to attend to English Grammar, and particular attention is paid to Orthoepy, and the use of grammatical language in common conversation.

Students sufficiently advanced are permitted to attend recitations with the College classes in any of the branches that they require, such as *Chemistry, Geometry,* or *any branch of Mathematics, Surveying, Mensuration, Rhetoric,* &c. for which no additional charge is made; *German* and *French* are studied in the same way.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves to become Common-school teachers, enjoy peculiar advantages. According to an Act of the Legislature 15 *young men receive instruction gratuitously* for this purpose.

The Students in this department also have access to the College Library, and those of suitable age can enjoy all the benefits of the Literary Societies.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS. There are two public and two private Examinations in the year Reports of behavior and scholarship, are sent to parents and guardians, twice a session, after each examination. As it is not our desire to flatter or deceive the public into our support, the fidelity of these reports may be depended upon, so that parents and guardians will know the true character and standing of their children

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES. Prayers are attended every morning and evening by all the students, who are also required to attend public worship every Sabbath in the College Church, and are not allowed to go to any other place where they would be beyond the care of their instructors, unless parents or guardians request it and designate the church in which they desire them to worship. The students are also required to attend a Bible class on Sabbath afternoon, under the care of the Principal.

EXPENSES. *Tuition,* &c. is $12 25 for the Summer session. *Boarding* in the College edifice, at $1 75 per week, for Summer Session of 16 weeks amounts to $28 00; *Room-rent* $2 00; *Washing* $4 00; Total $46 25.

Winter Session. *Tuition,* &c. $18 25; Boarding (24 weeks) $42 00; *Room-rent* $3 00; *Washing and fuel* $10 00; Total of expenses $73 25

Students furnish their own bed, bedding, towels, &c. though rooms are furnished by the Steward at a moderate rent, so that the whole annual expense may be set down at $125 00.

Young men, however, can board themselves, or obtain it out of the College edifice at from $1 00 to $1 50 per week.

FUNDS can be placed in the hands of the Principal or any of the Faculty of College, and it is earnestly recommended that students be not too liberally supplied with pocket-money.

VACATIONS. There are two *Vacations* in the year, commencing on the *third Thursday of April and September,* each of *five weeks* continuance. The year is thus divided into *two sessions* the Summer Session continuing 16 weeks, and the Winter Session 24 weeks.

THE SUMMER SESSION FOR 1843 commences on the 25th of May It is highly desirable that students should be prompt in returning to the Institution, or in entering it.

The exercises in PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE re-commence at the same time.

For any further information in regard to either department of the Institution, address

M L STOEVER,
Principal of Prep. Dept
Or C P KRAUTH, D D
Prest. of Pa. College.

By order of the Faculty.

Gettysburg, April 17, 1843.

Strasburg Academy,

LANCASTER COUNTY.

THIS Academy is located in the pleasant Borough of Strasburg, about 8 miles southeast of Lancaster, and 3 miles from the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. This being a pleasant and healthy situation, and easy of access, renders it peculiarly desirable to parents who may wish to place their sons from home to be educated.

The branches taught, embrace all those of a thorough English education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and German languages; Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, &c. Every branch is taught in the most thorough manner.

But, while the principal aims constantly to make thorough scholars, he deems it no less important, to inculcate moral and religious principles. Believing no education desirable, which neglects the cultivation of the heart and life, he pledges his best exertions to secure the present and future welfare of those committed to his charge.

Teachers of much skill and experience are employed in the various departments of instruction.

Terms:—Tuition, Board, Washing, &c. per session of 5 months $50 00 Payment will not be required until the end of the session. Fuel and light extra. The students can all board with the Principal in the building, and thus be continually under his supervision.

The Summer session will commence on the 1st Monday in May. A regular examination will be held at the close of every session.

It is very desirable, that all the students be present at the commencement of the session. No student will be allowed to leave before the end of the term.

Parents wishing to place their sons in this Institution, will please make early application, by letter or otherwise.

REV DAVID M'CARTER,
Principal.

REFERENCES.—Dr. J. Steel, J. M'Phael, W Warren, H Musselman, J. Neff and G. Withers, Strasburg Rev. J. M'Nair, D. Cooley and J. H. Bryson, Lancaster. Dr. C Bucher and C Krall, Sheaffertown. Mr. Isaac Winters, Hinkletown. Dr N. Sample, Paradise. Rev. J. Barr, Williamstown.—Rev. J Latta, Upper Octorara Rev. A. G. Morrison, Coatesville Rev R W. Dunlap, Columbia. Rev. L. C. Rutter, Chesnut Level. John Whiteside and Hugh Andrews, Colerain. Rev. A Nevin and D. Wallace, Grove W. Noble, Nobleville. Rev. W. W. Latta, Waynesburg. Rev. J. M'Dowell, D. D, Rev. W. M Engles, Rev. H. A. Boardman and Rev. John Patten, Philadelphia. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., Baltimore.

Strasburg, Lancaster Co April 3. 6t

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers—that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the house of Wm. W. Bell, deceased, in Baltimore street, and formerly occupied for many years, as the Post Office, where he hopes his friends will give him an early call

He would also inform the Public that he is regularly in receipt of the latest and newest Fashions from New York and Philadelphia, and he is confident of being able to please all who may call at his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

N B. All kinds of country produce, taken in exchange for work, and a liberal discount made for the ready cash.

C. ZECHER.

April 10. tf

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of MOSES MYERS, of Huntington township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said MYERS, to make payment to him without delay; and all persons having claims against said MYERS, are requested to make them known to the Subscriber, at his residence in Reading township.

JOHN BROUGH, *Assignee.*

March 27 6t

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of JACOB LOTT, of Straban township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said LOTT, to make payment to them without delay, and all persons having claims against their Assignor, to make them known to them at their residence in Mountpleasant township.

A REEVER. } *Ass's.*
A. LOTT, }

April 3. 6t

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WM. M'SHERRY, ESQ.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office, on the right of Mr. Wm. M'Clellan's Hotel, will attend to the collection of monies and all the other business of an Attorney that may be entrusted to him, with care and punctuality.

Dec. 5. tf

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an *important improvement* in the construction of Water-wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water wheels now in use—for the following reasons:

1st They will do the same work with one-third less water than any undershot or reaction wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build 3d They are much more durable, being cast iron wheels. And, 4th, they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by back water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet; and will answer for Saw mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pair of stones in my Mill, all running by straps—I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The mill wright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made, and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pair of stones alternately. Think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about $50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost $100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say: if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing *Agents* in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Heidlersburg Post-office, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL DIEHL.

March 13. 6m

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

Koons & Shultz

RESPECTFULLY inform the Farmers of Adams county, that they have established a

MACHINE SHOP,

in the borough of York, in Main street, west of the bridge, a few doors west of Michael Hoke's (late Hantz's) tavern, where they are prepared to execute promptly any orders in their line.

Having purchased the exclusive right for York and Adams counties, of manufacturing

***Warren's Patent Improved* HORSE POWER,**

and secured the privilege of vending them in the State of Maryland, they are ready to furnish one or two horse powers, substantially constructed, and in superior style, at the shortest notice This Power is cheap, simple, portable and durable, occupies but little room, and the horse works in the same manner as in the common four horse machines. It is applicable to propelling Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Turning Lathes or Circular Saws; and is less fatiguing to the horse than any power now in use or heretofore invented. In addition to this it can be furnished at a greatly reduced price, viz:

One Horse Power and Threshing Machine. - - - $80
Two Horse do. do. $90

The threshers are spike machines, and in addition to threshing all kinds of small grain, can be used to great advantage for *cleaning* CLOVER SEED.

The one horse machines will thresh TEN bushels of wheat in an hour, and requires only three hands to attend them, which with their great cheapness effect an important saving, suited to the times.

☞All machines warranted to work well.

KOONS & SCHULTZ will also make to order four horse powers of any description; and repair old machines, promptly, at the lowest charges. Clover and Wind Mills, and Straw Cutters of the best construction furnished at the shortest notice. Also, Horse-rakes, Clover-strippers, &c. &c. &c.

York, April 17. 3t

Bran & Shipstuff!

THE subscriber has **1500** bushels of Bran and Shipstuff for sale, at the following moderate rates:

Bran, 8 cts. per bushel,
Shipstuff, 25 cts. do.

Persons wishing to purchase the above articles, can be accommodated by calling at the subscriber's mill, in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

JOHN DARBY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12. tf

STILL CHEAPER!

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with his Spring sales of HARDWARE, and his Stock is not surpassed by any other kept in the place, which consists of the following, viz:

Hardware, Edge Tools, & CUTLERY, *of all descriptions,*
SADLERY, of all kinds,
GROCERIES;
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Oils, Paints & Dye Stuffs,
Also, a large Stock of
PLANES;

And every thing else necessary in the above named lines, too numerous to mention.

☞The subscriber also returns his warmest thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes by strict attention to business and a regular and full supply of the above, he will be able to share a part of the public favor.

WM. H. SELL.

March 27. tf

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN TROSTLE, sen. late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER TROSTLE, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN TROSTLE, Jr. }

April 3. 6t

☞The first named Executor resides in Straban township, Adams county; the last named, in Paradise township, York county.

DR. MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,

EVERY where acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheums, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, or in larger boxes at 50 cents and $1. The Phœnix Bitters are sold in bottles at $1 and $2 each.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in this place. 1y

April 10.

Valuable Medicines.

The attention of the Public is earnestly invited to the following invaluable Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs COMSTOCK & Co. *New York.*

Deafness.—Dr. M'Nair's Acoustic Oil—will relieve at once Deafness of long standing, or if deafness is just commencing, will remove the cause and check its progress. All deaf persons should use this oil.

Roof's Ring bone Cure, a sure destruction to Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Foundered Horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases.

Liver complaints &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and for removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c

Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require external application. It will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface.

Dr Sphon's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular; colds, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it.

Sarsaparilla.—Comstock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Indian Hair Dye—colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

Tooth Ache—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments.

American Soothing Syrup—an excellent medicine for children whilst teething.

Dalley's Magical Pain-Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns, Scalds, Sores, and Sore eyes.

Baldness—Balm of Columbia—for the Hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause.

Piles, &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Liniment from Comstock & Co.

Rose Ointment—a certain cure for Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Headache.—Dr. Sphon's Headache remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious.

Lin's Spread Plasters.—A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

Rheumatism and Lameness. positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old and young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

Dr. Bartholmew's Expectorant will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, coughs and colds, if taken in time. Remember the name and get Comstock's.

Colmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all Worms, in children or adults, with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New York.

All the above valuable medicines can be had at the Drug Stores of S. H. BUEHLER, and S. S. FORNEY, where certificates can be furnished, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of their excellency.

Dec 19. 6m

J. PEASE & SON'S *Compound Hoarhound Candy*

THIS pleasant Medicine is formed by a combination of twenty five different ingredients, all celebrated for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary complaints, and by its combination, if one of these articles should be used separately, and afford no relief, in the EXTRACT OF HOARHOUND they are so amalgamated that the benefit of the whole is experienced in one Compound.

About three years and a half ago, this article was first brought before the public. It was heralded with no previous announcement of its merit or value; but it was introduced by the proprietors to the community, to stand by their decision as regarded its beneficial influence. That decision has been attained in a manner almost unexpected. The unsought acknowledgment of its worth has proceeded spontaneously from thousands who have practically experienced its benefits throughout the country. And why is it so? Because the trial of its qualities in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all Diseases leading to Consumption, has given it a value that no other similar medicine has ever reached.

Complaints of the Lungs are the most dangerous, and at the same time most prevalent of all diseases Our climate is most peculiar; it changes suddenly from extreme warmth to extreme coldness, from wet to dry; and it is from this change in the climate that diseases are apt to arise.

When the blood is in an unhealthy state, and the constitution naturally delicate, if a cold sets in, and no immediate relief takes place, the chances are altogether against the patient attacked—it is when remedies are taken in time, that disease is checked and life saved. There is no disease but may not be suffered to go to such a length, that no medicine or physician in the world can save the person attacked. This should be remembered by all—the safety of life is, to be prepared in time. On the first symptoms of a Cold, Cough, or Chilliness, the CLARIFIED ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY should be freely used according to directions; and in every case where it is so taken in proper time, the cold or cough will be broken up or eradicated. We feel it our duty to impress this upon every one—all remedies MUST BE TAKEN IN TIME.

Remember, each package of the genuine Hoarhound Candy is signed, J. PEASE & SON.

This valuable and pleasant Medicine is for sale in Gettysburg at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER,
Agent for Adams county.

☞Country Merchants, and other Storekeepers in the vicinity, can be supplied by S. H. BUEHLER, who has just received a fresh supply from the manufacturers, and on as liberal commission as those bought of Messrs. Pease & Son, in New York.

Oct. 31. 6m

Consumption and Liver Complaint.

And all diseases of the chest, palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, and Colds, are easily cured by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, as the following extracts from the numerous certificates received by the Proprietor, fully prove:

CONSUMPTION.—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine:

'The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence—how then can we question the virtue of the above medicine? In our next we shall be more explicit; mean time we hope physicians will make trial of this medicine and report its effects to us'

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent cough and pain in the side, which no medicine could relieve. She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instanter, and we had the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

REV. WM. SMYTHE.

LIVER COMPLAINT and General Debility.—I do consider my cure almost miraculous. I was given up by two physicians and told to prepare for death. I was so weak I could not raise my hand to my head. I was in this low state when a friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, and before I had used up the bottle I was able to sit up in bed, by the further use I have completely regained my health. All should use it.

GEO. WELLS, 23 John st.

VIOLENT PAIN IN THE SIDE.—I have been cured of a violent pain in the side, extending through to the shoulder, indigestion, dizziness, loss of appetite, and general debility, by the use of two bottles of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery.

J. F. H. ALLEN, No. 7 Merchants Row.

☞S. H. BUEHLER, has been appointed by the proprieor, Sole Agent for the sale of the above valuable medicine in Adams County.

Nov. 28.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 8, 1843.

☞The speech of the distinguished statesman, Lord Brougham, in the English House of Peers, which we publish in the preceding page, will be perused, we have no doubt, with great interest and gratification. His language so complimentary to our country cannot fail to excite pleasurable emotions in the breast of every American.—His touch at Gen. Cass is very severe; but not much more so than the General lately received from the hands of Mr. Webster.

☞It is reported from Washington that the Hon. *T. Hartley Crawford* has been removed by President Tyler from the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and G. W. Tyson, of Philadelphia, appointed in his room. Mr. Tyson was formerly rejected by the Senate when appointed to an office in Philadelphia—and we have reason to think he will be so again as to this office. He is represented as quite an obsequious sycophant of his 'Accidency'—and must of course be provided for in some way.

A new Touch.—Gov. Porter lately gave a certificate to some Indians who have been going about the country, exhibiting Indian dances, &c, as to their good character and behavior, and took the liberty of affixing the GREAT SEAL of the State to the document—thus making it an official act as Governor. It is published in the Globe at Washington, prefacing an advertisement, announcing an exhibition of Indian dances, &c.! The Harrisburg Keystone is very severe on the Governor for this 'unconstitutional and extra-judicial exercise of power.'

Canal Commissioners.—A Locofoco State Convention to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners, is called to meet at Harrisburg, on the 5th of September. "Our side of the House" talk of having one on the 4th of July.

Charles L. Schlatter, Esq. Chief Engineer of the State, has resigned his commission—having received some appointment from the new Secretary of War.

Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Hagerstown.—We observe by the New York and Philadelphia papers, that the notes of this institution are quoted at only 1½ per cent. discount. The improvement in its credit it is said arises from a change in the management of the Bank.

Icebergs.—The packets from England lately report that they encountered immense icebergs in the ocean. One vessel was completely surrounded for three days by large icebergs, but finally succeeded in effecting a passage through. From eleven to twelve sealing vessels have been lost in the ice off New Foundland, with several of their crews, caused by the heavy northeast gales driving the ice toward the shore.

Mutiny.—There was lately a mutiny on board the Ship Austin, belonging to the Texian Navy. They were tried, and four of the mutineers hung at the yard-arm, three flogged, and one discharged.

Balloon Ascension.

Mr. Wise is to make an ascension from Carlisle on Saturday the 27th instant, being his fortieth.

☞The borough of Carlisle has issued a large amount of one and two dollar notes.

Elk County.

A bill to form a new County out of parts of Jefferson, Warren, McKean and Clearfield, to be called 'Elk,' passed the Legislature on the last day of the session, & was approved by the Governor. This is one of the most important timber regions in the State, and will, it is thought, soon become a rich county.

Destructive Fire.

On the morning of Sunday the 30th ult. a fire broke out at Wilmington, N C. which was not subdued until between 60 and 70 buildings were destroyed, among which were the Custom-House, Methodist Church, and several hotels. A great many were stores and ware-houses. All the Rail-road Depot buildings, of every description, including five locomotives, some cars, the bridge over the ravine, and 2 or 300 yards of the road, were destroyed. Many of the houses were among the best in town, and a very large proportion were valuable ones. The destruction of personal property, goods, naval stores, &c. was very great. The loss is estimated at $300,000!

Marriage in High Life.

The French frigate La Belle Poule arrived at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on the 18th ult with the Prince de Joinville, son of the King of the French, and his suite, whither he had gone to marry the youngest sister of the Emperor of Brazil. The nuptials were to be solemnized in a week or two after his arrival.

One dollar notes on the Bank of Northumberland, altered to 5's, are said to be in circulation, and tolerably executed.

Showers of a substance somewhat resembling sulphur have fallen in various parts of the United States within a few weeks past.

Borough Election.

The following Ticket has been settled upon to be supported by the Whigs at the election to-morrow;

Burgess—George Arnold.

Council—Robert Smith, Quintin Armstrong, George W. M'Clellan, Hugh Denwiddie, A B. Kurtz.

School Directors—John M. Stevenson, sen. Daniel M. Smyser.

Street and Road Commissioners—Adam Swope, David Sweney.

COMMUNICATED.

We have learned that it has been reported that the undersigned, if elected as members of the Town Council, would use their influence to have Water brought into the Borough at the expense of the citizens. This report is untrue; no such intention is entertained by any one of us; nor to our knowledge is it in contemplation at all to supply the town with water in the manner indicated in the report. Mr. Harper will oblige us by making the above public.

Q. ARMSTRONG,
R. SMITH,
G. W. M'CLELLAN,
A. B. KURTZ,
H. DENWIDDIE.

Common Schools.

We learn that the townships of Tyrone, Huntington, Germany and Straban, decided on Tuesday last, not to continue the Common School system. We have not heard from the other townships.

Virginia Election.

The result of the late election in Virginia has not yet been fully ascertained. The State had been so completely gerrymandered by the Locos, that we had but faint hopes of getting members of Congress at all; but we have succeeded in four districts, and two doubtful. We have gained upon them, however, in the Legislature. So far as heard from, the nett whig gain has been 12 members.—Nobly done! If we do not succeed in getting a majority, we shall not fall far short—one more pull, and Virginia is a Whig State!

☞Shipman, the bank and broker messenger, who absconded from Philadelphia, a short time since, was arrested on the 23d ult. in Illinois.

Shocking Murder.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday contains an account of a shocking murder in Warren county, New Jersey, on Monday night last. It is as follows:

An old man, a bachelor, named John Parke, a man of wealth, lived with his brother-in-law John Castner, who farmed Parke's place. On Tuesday morning Castner's dead body was found by the neighbors, on the ground near a sink hole, with four cuts on his head, made by a sharp instrument, about an inch and a quarter broad. It appeared as if he had been decoyed from the house by some cry of distress raised by the murderers, who after killing him, proceeded to the house, & entered by the door by which he had come out.

On going to the house, the neighbors discovered the dead body of Parke in bed, and in another room the dead bodies of Castner's wife and child, a little girl about two years old, murdered in her mother's arms, and with her little hands clasped around her mother's neck. All appeared to have been killed with the weapon with which Castner was killed. They found a boy also seriously wounded in the head, and unconscious of what had happened. He was unable to rise, and his life remains in great uncertainty. Of the whole household of seven persons, only two boys, sleeping in a back room, were left unhurt by the demons.

The object of the murderer or murderers was undoubtedly to get money. Parke's money, $900 in specie, and $2100 in bills, were in his trunk and chest, but the wretches did not get it. Castner had $200, and it is supposed $250, in his desk, which was taken.

The only person upon whom suspicion rests, is a tall stout man in green spectacles, with black whiskers, a stranger unknown to every one, who had been lingering in the neighborhood for three weeks, without any known business, and was last seen about two miles from the house on the evening before the murder. Two persons started in pursuit of him yesterday morning, and it was supposed they could overtake him, as the roads are very bad.

This murder of four persons in cold blood, the aged, the middle-aged, and the infant, without mercy and without regard to the number of lives destroyed, or the sex of the victims—committed upon the old man and his wealth, and the feeble infant in its mother's bosom, would be terrible in any community; but among the quiet, peaceable, orderly agricultural community where it was committed, it is most appalling.

The sheriff of Logan County, Ohio, arrived in this city on Wednesday afternoon with a requisition from the Governor of that State for the delivery of Adam Hellman alias Horn, and proceeded to Annapolis yesterday morning. He visited Horn in prison on Wednesday evening and recognized him as the person who escaped some years since from the authorities of Logan county whilst under arrest on suspicion of having murdered his wife.—*Balt. Amer.*

☞The Governor of Maryland has refused to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Ohio, for the present. Horn will first be tried at Baltimore, and if not convicted, he will be delivered up to the authorities of Ohio.

The Governor of New Jersey has offered three hundred dollars for the apprehension of the murderers of J. B. Parke, John Castner, and Maria Castner and child. The friends of the deceased have offered one thousand dollars for the same object.

The Albany Advertiser says:—A poor fellow, raving on the subject of Millerism, was about the streets yesterday and has been placed in jail for safety. He is a stranger, from Pennsylvania.

The Cunard Steamer Britannia left Boston on Monday at two o'clock, P. M. for Halifax and Liverpool, with 82 passengers and the expectation of taking in an additional number at Halifax from Canada, by the Unicorn. George D. Strong, Esq. of New York, goes out special bearer of despatches to our minister at London; Duff Green, Esq. bearer of despatches to Liverpool; and Capt. Crawley, bearer of despatches from Canada, to the British government. Her mails, in charge of Lieut. Roberts, contain *nineteen thousand* letters and *fifty bushels* of periodicals and newspapers.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday says:—'Mr Fletcher Webster has arrived in this city, having resigned his office of Chief Clerk in the Department of State, and received his commission as Secretary of Legation in the China mission. He will make immediate preparation for his departure, so as to be in readiness either to join Mr. Everett, in case he should accept the appointment of Minister, or to proceed with the person who may be designated to fill his place, should he decline it.

Rapid Retribution.—Three Winnebagoes shot, tomahawked, and scalped two white men and three children, on the 27th ult. in Iowa, and fled. Capt. Sumner, formerly in command at the Garrison at Carlisle, with some troops, immediately started in pursuit, and returned in twenty-four hours with the murderers.

Mr. Everett has recently made a formal demand on the British Government, for a seaman, a citizen of the United States, who has been impressed on board some British ship of war on the African station. The government met the demand promptly by ordering the Clia, 16 guns to proceed forthwith to the coast of Africa scour the same in search of the man, and place him as soon as possible, at the disposal of the American minister.

The curative qualities of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, do not stand the test of experiment so well as they might have done. Mr. Mitchell, who was pronounced as entirely cured of consumption by a residence in the Cave and which made so much marvel in the newspapers, died soon after *his cure*; and of thirteen invalids who had resorted to it last winter, seven have already died, four at the Cave, one on his way home and one shortly after reaching home.

Liberal Bequests.—The Philadelphia Mercury states that Mr. Ridgway, who died in that city a few days ago, has bequeathed upwards of $800,000 to various charitable purposes; $300 000 of that sum are devoted to the erection of a public hospital. He left also a lot of ground for the same purpose. The remainder of his property, amounting to about $5,500,000, is to be divided between his son and two daughters.

Millerism seems to have gone by water instead of fire at Providence (R. I.) on Sunday, the 23d ult. A writer in the Journal says that on that day several Millerites in that city walked the fields all day arrayed in their ascension robes, dripping from top to bottom, looking for the Saviour to come in the pouring clouds to receive them and set the world on fire. Surely we have need of an insane hospital—and that a large one: the Tockwotten house would not be too spacious.'

New Labor Saving Machine.—The following item from a Northern paper makes us aware of the last social improvement in that quarter. It will certainly greatly simplify the business of tying nuptial knots:

'*Marriage Extraordinary.*—The Concord, (N. H.) Courier of Friday last has the following announcement under the proper head: 'In this town, BY Deacon John B Chandler and Miss Maria French, Dea. *John B. Chandler* to Miss *Maria French*—two non-resistants married by themselves to themselves—all on the Sabbath day, at the breakfast table, calling upon God and the family present to bear witness to the act.'

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Shearer, Mr. *Peter Miller*, to Miss *Rebecca Trostle*—both of Hamilton township.

On the 27th ult. by Rev. S. Sentman, Rev. *Elias Schwartz*, of Danville, Pa. (late of Gettysburg Seminary,) to Miss *Rebecca Buffington*, of Carroll county, Md.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	- -			4 06
Wheat,	- -	90	to	1 00
Rye,	- -	53	to	56
Corn,	- -	53	to	57
Oats,	- -	26	to	30
Clover-seed,	- -	3 50	to	4 00
Beef Cattle,	- -	6 00	to	6 75
Hams,	- -	6	to	7
Lard,	- -	6	to	7

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, *May 2 1843.*

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

Two and a half per cent.

payable on or after the 8th inst.

J. B M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

[May 8] 3t

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of

One per cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Treas'r*

May 1, 1843. 3t

The Law Partnership

OF COOPER & STEVENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts and notes due us are in the hands of A. R. STEVENSON, to whom payment is requested to be made. All business in the Common Pleas which has been commenced, will be prosecuted by us jointly.

JAMES COOPER.
A. R. STEVENSON.

May 1. 3t

ALEX. R. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Centre Square, north of the Court house, between Smith's and Stevenson's corner.

May 8. tf

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be, at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER,
WM. M'SHERRY,

May 8. tf

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the "*Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company,*" will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 13th day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

WM. M'CLELLAN, *Pres't.*

May 8. td

NOTICE
To Retailers of Merchandize.

THE undersigned, Treasurer of the County of Adams, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly publishes the following list of Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize, within the said County, for the current year, commencing on the first instant, as classified and returned to him by the Associate Judges and Commissioners of the County.

Those who have not lifted their Licenses, are required to do so on or before the first day of June next; after which period the unpaid Licenses will be placed in proper hands for collection, as the law directs.

Borough.	*Class*	*Hamilton.*	*Class.*
A. R. Stevenson	14	Blythe & M'Creary	14
Arnold & Ruthrauff	13	William Johnson	14
S. Fahnestock, Ag't	11	Samuel S. Linah	14
H. S. Forney & Co.	14	Jacob Hefleigh	14
George Hammill	14	James M'Millan	14
T. J. Cooper	14	*Germany.*	
George Weaver	14	Henry Shriver	14
R. W. M'Sherry	14	M'Sherry & Fink	13
George Little	14	M'Ilvaine & Co.	14
David Ziegler	14	James M. Bishop	14
Marcus Samson	14	*Menallen.*	
William H. Sell	14	Wm. A. Arnold	14
Samuel H. Buehler	14	W M. Kettlewell	14
David Middlecoff	14	George Wilson	14
John Jenkins	14	George Minnigh	14
Conrad Weaver	14	John Conrad	14
William Gillespie	14	Jesse Houck	14
Joseph Matthias	14	Jacob Kreglow	14
Cumberland.		*Huntington.*	
John Weikert	14	W. Gardner & Co.	14
Franklin.		Samuel Hollinger	14
Mary Duncan	14	John A. Myers	14
Abraham Scott	14	J. G. Lauman	14
John Hoke	14	*Latimore.*	
Thomas M'Knight	14	Mahlon Greist	14
Peter Hulick	14	*Tyrone.*	
David Beecher	14	David Deattrick	14
Peter Mickley	14	Wm. Alexander	14
Casper Stick	14	Enoch Simpson	14
Straban.		*Berwick.*	
Abraham King	14	Martin, Smith & Co.	14
Philip Myers	14	John M'Creary	14
Jacob Brinkerhoff	14	*Hamiltonban.*	
Mountjoy.		Daniel March	14
William Linn	14	Levi & Arnold	14
Borough Berwick		J. H. Aulabaugh	13
A. M'Farlane	14	J. Hildebrand & Co.	14
William Bittinger	14	Jacob Brown	14
Christian Bender	14	Hinkle & Harnish	14
Mountpleasant.		*Reading.*	
John Miller	12	David White	14
Jonathan Young	14	John Tudor, jr.	14
Union.		*Conowago.*	
Henry Roberts	14	John Bushey	14
Lawrence Brant	14	Eusebius Owings	14

JAMES A. THOMPSON,
Treasurer of Adams county.

Treasurer's Office, Gettysburg, May 8, 1843. 3t

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the "Heidlersburg Total Abstinence Society" will be held at the school house in Heidlersburg, on *Saturday evening, May 13th, inst.* at early candle light, when an address will be delivered by Mr. JOHN H. WINTRODE, of Hanover. The members and friends of Temperance generally are invited to attend.

W. W. HOLTZINGER, *Sec'y.*

May 8.

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Mr J A. Thompson, in Gettysburg, on *the 13th of May, inst.* at 9 o'clock A. M in summer uniform. Punctual attendance is required.

B. C. ZUMBRUNN, O. S.

May 8. td

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber is about to commence the business of BUTCHERING, which will be carried on for him by JOHN SCOTT, as his agent. His Slaughter House will be kept at the house of the latter, about a mile from Gettysburg, on the Millerstown road. He will keep a Meat Wagon, which will convey meat regularly to town and other places. The subscriber will be thankful for a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

May 1. tf

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 30th day of May inst.* viz:

The account of William D. Himes, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Frederick Decker, deceased.

The account of George Krug and Michael H. Kitzmiller, Administrators of the estate of George Krug, sen. deceased

The account of Jacob Melhorn, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Andrew Melhorn, deceased.

The account of Michael Bucher, and George Hostetter, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Keplinger, deceased.

The account of James Patterson, Executor of William Patterson, deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Cronister, deceased.

The account of James Major and John Adair, Administrators of the estate of Christian Doebler, deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Sharer, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Administrator of the estate of David Freeman, deceased.

WM KING, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1843. tc

Piney-Creek Factory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken that well known Establishment, two miles south of Littlestown, near the turnpike, called "PINEY CREEK FACTORY,"—where they will execute all kinds of

Carding, Fulling & Dyeing,

at prices to suit the times. The Factory is provided with NEW CARDS, and is in first rate order to do work. They therefore assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner, and with great promptness.

☞For places where Wool and Cloth will be received, see Handbill.

N. B. It is requested that those who send Wool to the places mentioned in Handbill, be particular to attach their names with written directions thereto.

☞Price of Carding, &c. as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood

PETER BITTLE,
JOHN LEGORE.

May 1. 4t

NOTICE TO
Delinquent Collectors.

THE Collectors of County and State Taxes for the year 1841, are hereby notified, to settle off their Duplicates *before the 30th day of May next*, as after that time suits will be instituted to recover the same.

Collectors of the Tax for 1842 are also notified that money is much needed in the Treasury; and that it is highly important *their* Duplicates should *also* be settled off without delay.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT G. HARPER, *Clerk.*

April 17. td

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of MOSES MYERS, of Huntington township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said MYERS, to make payment to him without delay; and all persons having claims against said MYERS, are requested to make them known to the Subscriber, at his residence in Reading township.

JOHN BROUGH, *Assignee.*

March 27. 6t

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of JACOB LOTT, of Straban township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said LOTT, to make payment to them without delay, and all persons having claims against their Assignor, to make them known to them at their residence in Mountpleasant township.

A. REEVER, } *Ass's.*
A. LOTT, }

April 3. 6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN TROSTLE, sen. late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER TROSTLE, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN TROSTLE, Jr. }

April 3. 6t

☞The first named Executor resides in Straban township, Adams county; the last named, in Paradise township, York county.

Attention, Franklin Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Isaac Yount, (formerly Burkholder's) on *Saturday the 20th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M.—each member prepared with ten rounds of blank cartridge—arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain,

A. J. WALTER, O. S.

May 8 tp

OAKELEY'S
Compound Depurative Syrup,

FOR the cure of obstinate eruptions of the skin, pimples or pustules on the face, biles which arise from an impure habit of body, scaly eruptions, pains in the bones, chronic rheumatism, tetter, scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, syphilitic symptoms, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of Mercury, &c.

N. B. This medicine has frequently been found highly beneficial in chronic coughs, or colds of long standing.

Certificates from respectable individuals may be seen at any of the Stores where the medicine may be had, of which the following are part:

READING, Berks county.

This certifies that my wife, Mrs. Deem, had for nearly eleven years suffered from a scrofulous eruption resembling tetter, which ate deep holes in her face, neck and arms, the constant discharge of which destroyed her health, and frequently confined her for different periods to her bed, during which time her sufferings were very great. The best medical attendance was obtained, and all the known remedies were tried with but an alleviation of her complaint, which always returned with increased malignity. Having lost all hopes of recovery, she had almost determined to give up the use of any other medicine; she was, however, by persuasion, induced to try Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, the use of five bottles of which has removed the disease, and restored her to perfect health.

THOMAS DEEM,
opposite the depot, Reading, Pa.

I have attended Mr. Thomas Deem's family for the last few years, during which time I occasionally prescribed for Mrs. Deem for the affliction alluded to in the above certificate, with but temporary relief. I have every reason to believe her restoration to health is entirely owing to the use of Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

SOLOMON G. BIRCH, M. D.

Reading, Berks county.

This certifies that my little son, about eight years old, had suffered for a long time from extensive sores on the right knee and leg, supposed to have been white swelling, which I found impossible to heal, even by the aid of the most respectable medical advice, until I was recommended to use Mr. George W. Oakeley's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, eight bottles of which not only healed the sores, but perfectly restored the child's health, which had suffered much in consequence of this affection.

CATHARINE RINGEMAN,
7th, above Penn street, Reading.

The above case was presented to me both before and after the use of Mr. Oakeley's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in believing that it was the agent of his restoration.

J P. HEISTER, M. D.

Reading, September 12.

READING, Berks county.

This is to certify, that I was for a long time afflicted with rheumatic pains or rheumatism, so that I had lost the use of my arms entirely, and could walk with difficulty, being frequently confined to my bed, where I could only lie on my back. The flesh had left my arms and shoulders, so that they were little better than skin and bone; and my sufferings were great indeed. A neighbor having received much benefit from the use of Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, recommended it to me. I used seven bottles. The flesh has returned to my arms and shoulders, I have recovered the use of my limbs, and owe my restoration to health entirely to Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup.

NATHAN GABI.

Bern township, Berks county, Pa.

UNIONVILLE, Schuylkill Co. Oct. 26.

Dear Sir—Sometime ago, I was consulted by a gentleman with an ulcerated leg, who informed me that it was upwards of twenty years standing, and that he had been under the care of physicians both in Europe and America, without receiving but slight benefit. Not wishing to be troubled with his case, as I then thought a cure doubtful, I recommended him to use your Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. After taking a few bottles, he informed me his leg was healed, which upon examination I found to be the fact.

Yours, &c.
J. E. SORBER, M. D.

READING, Berks county.

We, the undersigned, having frequently used Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla in the course of our practice, with decided beneficial results, cheerfully recommend it to the faculty as a superior preparation.

H. H. MUHLENBURG, M. D.
SOLOMON G. BIRCH, M. D.
JOHN B. OTTO, M. D.

READING, Berks county.

This certifies, that my son was afflicted for better than one year, with breaking out of sores in different parts of the body, for which I tried various remedies recommended by skilful physicians, without the child receiving relief. My physicians then recommended Mr. Oakeley's Syrup, and two bottles effected a perfect cure, so that the child is now healthy and strong.

DANIEL H. BOAS.

BERKS COUNTY, ss.

I, Benjamin Tyson, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for Berks county, do hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with the above persons whose names are attached to the foregoing certificates of cures performed by Oakeley's Depurative Syrup, all citizens of Reading, Berks county, Pa. and that full faith and credit may be given to their recommendations therein given.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court, at Reading, the first day of August.

BENJAMIN TYSON, Proth.

The above medicine may be had of the Proprietor, Reading, Pa. and of the following Agents:

ADAMS COUNTY.
S. S. Forney, Gettysburg,
Samuel H Buehler, do.
J. B. M'Creary, New Oxford,
Hollinger & Ickes, Petersburg,
E. T. Miller, East Berlin,
T. M'Knight, Knightsville.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
J. P. Wallace, Greenvillage,
Lewis Denigh, Chambersburg,
George McGowen, Fayetteville.

YORK COUNTY.
C. A. Morris, York,
William Berkin, Hanover,
Clark & Baily, Dillsburg,
Hiram Ritter, Franklintown.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
J. G. Miller, New Cumberland,
Joshua Crain, Silver Spring,
W. & J. Loudon, do.
Stevens & Drinkle, Carlisle,
Wm. Bratton, Newville,
Jacob Burkhart, do.
Samuel Wilson, Shippensburg.

May 8. 3m

Borough Election.

THE Qualified Voters of the Borough of Gettysburg, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 9th day of May, inst.* between the hours of 12 M and 6 P. M. at which time and place the following Officers will be voted for:—*One Burgess, Five Town Council, Two Street and Road Commissioners.* All the above named Officers are to be property holders.

Also at the same time there will be voted for *Two School Directors*, to serve in that capacity for three years.

GEO. ARNOLD, *Burgess.*

May 1. 1e

Brigade Orders.

The Enrolled Militia

OF the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, P. M. are required to be paraded and trained as follows:

The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 8th of May next;* the 2d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 9th;* the 3d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 16th;*

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 10th;* the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 11th;*

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 12th;* the 2d do of do. on *Saturday the 13th;* unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

☞Those Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 80th 89th, and 90th Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

☞*Appeals*—For Militia on *Monday the 5th of June next;* for Volunteers, on *Monday the 6th of November next.*

J. MORRISON, *Brig. Insp.*

2d *Brig.* 5th *Division, P. M.*

April 24. 1p

Regimental Orders.

The 80th Regiment P. M.

WILL parade for drill and inspection in the borough of Gettysburg on *Saturday the 13th of May next,* at 10 o'clock, A M precisely.

The Captains of Companies will report themselves to WM. M'SHERRY, Adjutant, precisely at 10 o'clock on the morning of the parade, for instructions, &c.

☞The Volunteer Companies in said Regiment are respectfully invited to attend.

J. H. M'CLELLAN, *Colonel.*

April 24. 1p

N. B. The Appeals will be held on *Monday the 5th of June:* For the 1st Battalion, at the house of Isaac Yount, (formerly Burkholder's) in Menallen township; for the 2d Battalion, at the house of Capt. Wm. M'Gaughy, Marsh creek.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will meet on *Saturday the 13th inst.* at Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, A M. precisely, in uniform. Punctual attendance is requested, as an election for Officers will be held.

By request of a number of Officers.

May 1. 1d

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

Koons & Shultz

RESPECTFULLY inform the Farmers of Adams county, that they have established a

MACHINE SHOP,

in the borough of York, in Main street, west of the bridge, a few doors west of Michael Hoke's (late Hantz's) tavern, where they are prepared to execute promptly any orders in their line.

Having purchased the exclusive right for York and Adams counties, of manufacturing

Warren's Patent Improved HORSE POWER,

and secured the privilege of vending them in the State of Maryland, they are ready to furnish one or two horse powers, substantially constructed, and in superior style, at the shortest notice. This Power is cheap, simple, portable and durable, occupies but little room, and the horse works in the same manner as in the common four horse machines. It is applicable to propelling Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Turning Lathes or Circular Saws; and is less fatiguing to the horse than any power now in use or heretofore invented. In addition to this it can be furnished at a greatly reduced price, viz:

One Horse Power and Threshing Machine, - - - $80

Two Horse do. do. $90

The threshers are spike machines, and in addition to threshing all kinds of small grain, can be used to great advantage for *cleaning* CLOVER SEED.

The one horse machines will thresh TEN bushels of wheat in an hour, and requires only three hands to attend them, which with their great cheapness effect an important saving, suited to the times

☞All machines warranted to work well.

KOONS & SCHULTZ will also make to order four horse powers of any description; and repair old machines, promptly, at the lowest charges. Clover and Wind Mills, and Straw Cutters of the best construction furnished at the shortest notice. Also, Horse-rakes, Clover-strippers, &c. &c. &c.

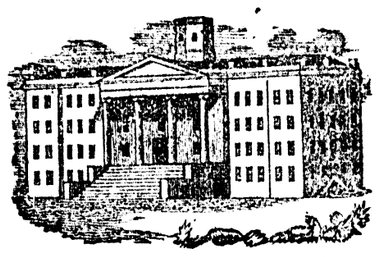
York, April 17. 3t

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

Preparatory Department OF PENNS'A COLLEGE,

Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn.



M. L. STOEVER, A. M. *Principal.*
JACOB SAND, A. M. *Assistant.*
W. A. RENSHAW, *Teacher of Writing.*

THE Faculty of Pennsylvania College would call the attention of the public to this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for upwards of ten years, during which time they have given it their constant attention, and used all the influence they could exert to put it upon the most respectable footing. Within the last few years, particularly, such additions have been made to the number of instructors, and such improvements introduced into its modes of instruction and discipline, that they can confidently recommend it to the patronage of this community, and of the public generally.

The present Principal, who is an experienced and successful Teacher, devotes himself entirely to the duties of his station, in superintending and instructing his pupils, both during the regular hours of study and recitation, and at all other times. He lives in the building with the students, takes his meals with them in the Refectory, visits them in their rooms, accompanies them to church, and, enjoying their regard and confidence, endeavors to occupy the position of a parent or friend in his government. The young gentlemen by whom he is assisted, are not only well qualified for their duties, but also amiable in their temper and exemplary in their conduct.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces a solid and *thorough English education*, whilst those who desire to prepare for business or for College, have every advantage for the acquisition of the elements of Mathematics, and the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages. For those who propose taking a regular collegiate education, the course of instruction contemplates a period of three years, but the student is taken through in a longer or shorter time, according to his attainments, abilities and application. Those who study English & Mathematics only, enjoy every advantage for acquiring the particular branches which they require.

The following is the list of studies, with the text-books used:

1. Reading, Writing, Orthography and the definition of words.
2. English Grammar, (Parker's & Fox's)
3. Arithmetic, Oral and Written, (Emerson's II and III parts.)
4. Book-keeping, (Marsh's)
5. Geography, (Woodbridge and Willard's) Ancient and Modern.
6. History of U. S and G. Britain, &c. (Grimshaw's, Pinnock's, &c.)
7. Algebra, (Colburn's.)
8. Composition and Declamation.
9. Watts on the Mind.
10. Latin and Greek Grammar, (Adams' and Fisk.)
11. Latin and Greek Reader, (Jacobs'.)
12. Leverett's Latin Tutor.
13. Cæsar, Nepos, Virgil and Sallust.

Throughout the whole course the students are required to attend to English Grammar, and particular attention is paid to Orthoepy, and the use of grammatical language in common conversation.

Students sufficiently advanced are permitted to attend recitations with the College classes in any of the branches that they require, such as *Chemistry, Geometry,* or *any branch of Mathematics, Surveying, Mensuration, Rhetoric,* &c. for which no additional charge is made; *German* and *French* are studied in the same way.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves to become Common-school teachers, enjoy peculiar advantages. According to an Act of the Legislature 15 *young men receive instruction gratuitously* for this purpose.

The Students in this department also have access to the College Library, and those of suitable age can enjoy all the benefits of the Literary Societies.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS. There are two public and two private Examinations in the year. Reports of behavior and scholarship, are sent to parents and guardians, twice a session, after each examination. As it is not our desire to flatter or deceive the public into our support, the fidelity of these reports may be depended upon, so that parents and guardians will know the true character and standing of their children.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES. Prayers are attended every morning and evening by all the students, who are also required to attend public worship every Sabbath in the College Church, and are not allowed to go to any other place where they would be beyond the care of their instructors, unless parents or guardians request it and designate the church in which they desire them to worship. The students are also required to attend a Bible class on Sabbath afternoon, under the care of the Principal.

EXPENSES. *Tuition,* &c. is $12 25 for the Summer session. *Boarding* in the College edifice, at $1 75 per week, for Summer Session of 16 weeks amounts to $28 00; *Room-rent* $2 00; *Washing* $4 00; Total $46 25.

Winter Session. *Tuition,* &c. $18 25; Boarding (24 weeks) $42 00; *Room-rent* $3 00; *Washing and fuel* $10 00; Total of expenses $73 25

Students furnish their own bed, bedding, towels, &c. though rooms are furnished by the Steward at a moderate rent, so that the whole annual expense may be set down at $125 00.

Young men, however, can board themselves, or obtain it out of the College edifice at from $1 00 to $1 50 per week.

FUNDS can be placed in the hands of the Principal or any of the Faculty of College, and it is earnestly recommended that students be not too liberally supplied with pocket-money.

VACATIONS. There are two *Vacations* in the year, commencing on the *third Thursday of April and September,* each of *five weeks* continuance. The year is thus divided into *two sessions,* the Summer Session continuing 16 weeks and the Winter Session 24 weeks.

THE SUMMER SESSION FOR 1843 commences on the 25th of May. It is highly desirable that students should be prompt in returning to the Institution, or in entering it.

The exercises in PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE re-commence at the same time.

For any further information in regard to either department of the Institution, address

M. L. STOEVER,
Principal of Prep. Dept.
Or C. P. KRAUTH, D. D.
Prest. of Pa. College.

By order of the Faculty

Gettysburg, April 17, 1843.

Strasburg Academy,

LANCASTER COUNTY.

THIS Academy is located in the pleasant Borough of Strasburg, about 8 miles southeast of Lancaster, and 3 miles from the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. This being a pleasant and healthy situation, and easy of access, renders it peculiarly desirable to parents who may wish to place their sons from home to be educated.

The branches taught embrace all those of a thorough English education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and German languages; Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, &c. Every branch is taught in the most thorough manner.

But, while the principal aims constantly to make thorough scholars, he deems it no less important, to inculcate moral and religious principles. Believing no education desirable, which neglects the cultivation of the heart and life, he pledges his best exertions to secure the present and future welfare of those committed to his charge.

Teachers of much skill and experience are employed in the various departments of instruction.

Terms:—Tuition, Board, Washing, &c., per session of 5 months $50 00 Payment will not be required until the end of the session. Fuel and light extra. The students can all board with the Principal in the building, and thus be continually under his supervision.

The Summer session will commence on the 1st Monday in May. A regular examination will be held at the close of every session.

It is very desirable, that all the students be present at the commencement of the session. No student will be allowed to leave before the end of the term.

Parents wishing to place their sons in this Institution, will please make early application, by letter or otherwise.

REV. DAVID M'CARTER,
Principal.

REFERENCES.—Dr. J. Steel, J. M'Phael, W. Warren, H. Musselman, J. Neff and G. Wilson, Strasburg Rev. J. M'Nair, D. D. and J. H. Bryson, Lancaster. Dr. Hays and C. Krall, Sheaffertown. Mr. Isaac Winters, Hinkletown. Dr. N. Sample, Paradise. Rev. J. Barr, Williamstown.—Rev. J. Latta, Upper Octorara Rev. A. G. Morrison, Coatesville Rev. R. W. Dunlap, Columbia. Rev. L. C. Rutter, Chesnut Level. John Whiteside and Hugh Andrews, Colerain. Rev. A Nevin and D. Wallace, Grove W. Noble, Nobleville. Rev. W. W. Latta, Waynesburg. Rev. J. M'Dowell, D. D., Rev. W. M Engles, Rev. H. A. Boardman and Rev. John Patten, Philadelphia Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., Baltimore.

Strasburg, Lancaster Co April 3. 6t

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers—that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the house of Wm. W. Bell, deceased, in Baltimore street, and formerly occupied, for many years, as the Post Office, where he hopes his friends will give him an early call

He would also inform the Public that he is regularly in receipt of the latest and newest Fashions from New York and Philadelphia, and he is confident of being able to please all who may call at his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

N B. All kinds of country produce, taken in exchange for work, and a liberal discount made for the ready cash

C. ZECHER.

April 10. tf

DR. MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

NEVERY where acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheums, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, or in larger boxes at 50 cents and $1. The Phœnix Bitters are sold in bottles at $1 and $2 each.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in this place.

Ap. 110. 1y

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an *important improvement* in the construction of Water-wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water wheels now in use—for the following reasons:

1st They will do the same work with one-third less water than any undershot or re action wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build 3d They are much more durable, being cast iron wheels. And, 4th, they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by back water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet; and will answer for Saw mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pair of stones in my Mill, all running by straps—I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The mill wright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made, and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found and which in fact will answer to run two pair of stones alternately. Think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about $50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost $100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say: if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing *Agents* in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Heidlersburg Post-office, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL DIEHL.

March 13. 6m

J. PEASE & SON'S *Compound Hoarhound Candy*

THIS pleasant Medicine is formed by a combination of twenty five different ingredients, all celebrated for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary complaints, and by its combination, if one of these articles should be used separately, and afford no relief, in the EXTRACT OF HOARHOUND they are so amalgamated that the benefit of the whole is experienced in one Compound.

About three years and a half ago, this article was first brought before the public. It was heralded with no previous announcement of its merit or value; but it was introduced by the proprietors to the community, to stand by their decision as regarded its beneficial influence. That decision has been attained in a manner almost unexpected. The unsought acknowledgment of its worth has proceeded spontaneously from thousands who have practically experienced its benefits throughout the country. And why is it so? Because the trial of its qualities in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Iritation of the Throat, Croop, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all Diseases leading to Consumption, has given it a value that no other similar medicine has ever reached.

Complaints of the Lungs are the most dangerous, and at the same time most prevalent of all diseases. Our climate is most peculiar; it changes suddenly from extreme warmth to extreme coldness, from wet to dry, and it is from this change in the climate that diseases are apt to arise

When the blood is in an unhealthy state, and the constitution naturally delicate, if a cold sets in, and no immediate relief takes place, the chances are altogether against the patient attacked—it is when remedies are taken in time, that disease is checked and life saved. There is no disease but may not be suffered to go to such a length, that no medicine or physician in the world can save the person attacked. This should be remembered by all—the safety of life is, to be prepared in time. On the first symptoms of a Cold, Cough, or Chilliness, the CLARIFIED ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY should be freely used according to directions; and in every case where it is so taken in proper time, the cold or cough will be broken up or eradicated. We feel it our duty to impress this upon every one—all remedies MUST BE TAKEN IN TIME.

Remember, each package of the genuine Hoarhound Candy is signed, J. PEASE & SON.

This valuable and pleasant Medicine is for sale in Gettysburg at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER,
Agent for Adams county.

☞Country Merchants, and other Store keepers in the vicinity, can be supplied by S. H. BUEHLER, who has just received a fresh supply from the manufacturers, and on as liberal commission as those bought of Messrs. Pease & Son, in New York.

Oct. 31. 6m

Bran & Shipstuff!

THE subscriber has **1500** bushels of Bran and Shipstuff for sale, a the following moderate rates:

Bran, 8 *cts. per bushel,*
Shipstuff 25 *cts. do*

Persons wishing to purchase the above articles, can be accommodated by calling at the subscriber's mill, in Fayetteville Franklin county, Pa.

JOHN DARBY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the manufacture of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,

in all its various branches, in Chambersburg street, next door to the *Post Office,* and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Samuel H. Buehler—where he will at all times keep on hand a large assortment of *TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,* at prices to suit the times

STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, will always be kept on hand, or made to order

The subscriber will also attend to making and putting up HOUSE SPOUTING, at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, April 17. 3t

N. B. The highest price given for *Old Copper, Pewter,* and *Lead,* in exchange for Ware. G. E. B.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB KELLER late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Littlestown, Germany township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement

ABRAHAM KELLER, } *Ex's.*
DAVID SHRIVER, }

April 10. 6t

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF

HENRY CLAY,

complete in Two Volumes, of over 1100 *large pages with Three Engravings!*

THE WHOLE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

THE Publishers of the New-York Tribune have effected an arrangement with Mr. JAMES B. SWAIN, proprietor of the only full and illustrated collection of the *Speeches of Henry Clay,* preceded by a Biographical Memoir of the Great Statesman and Orator of the West, and embellished by three Superb Engravings—by which they will be enabled to publish from Mr. Swain's stereotype plates, an edition of that work for the People, in two large and elegant volumes, at the unprecedentedly low price of *One Dollar for the whole!*

This edition will comprise—

I. *A Memoir of Henry Clay*—clear and glowing, written expressly for this work, by Henry J. Raymond, Esq.

II. *The Speeches of Mr. Clay,* from 1810 to 1842 inclusive, carefully collected from various sources for this work, compared and corrected, and all restored to the first person—many of them having been only reported in the third person—'Mr. Clay said' so and so, and 'he urged,' &c. instead of giving his own vigorous and graceful diction, without interpolation or dilution. No collection of Mr Clay's Speeches at all comparable with this, in completeness or correctness, has ever before appeared.

Each Speech is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph explaining the circumstances which called it forth, and, whenever it is desirable and not otherwise indicated, a note at the end gives the fate of the measure under discussion.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I. *A Portrait of Henry Clay,* from an original painting by Linen, engraved by Prud'homme.

II. *A View of the Birthplace of Henry Clay,* in 'The Slashes of Hanover,' Virginia—engraved on steel.

III. An engraved *Fac-simile of a Letter from Mr. Clay.*

Such is the character—such are the contents of the edition of the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, which the subscribers now offer to the public in two large volumes of 1100 pages, for *One Dollar* It will be beautifully printed, on fair, white paper, and neatly put up in flexible covers. It is afforded cheaper than any such work ever was before, because we hope to give it the largest circulation ever attained by any.

To the friends of Henry Clay—Mighty, glorious host!—to the advocates of the benignant principles and measures of National Policy of which he is the foremost champion—to the lovers of our Country universally—but especially to the various Whig organizations and Clay Clubs, do we confidently appeal for aid in our effort to extend the circulation of this work, and render its perusal, as nearly as may be, universal. We ask them to do this, not for our sakes, but to advance the Great Cause to which their energies are devoted, and because that Cause can in no way be more persuasively, more successfully commended to the public judgment, the popular heart, than in the lessons of far-seeing Patriotism, the burning eloquence of Henry Clay.

Respectfully,
GREELY & McELRATH,
160 Nassau street, New-York.

This edition of Mr. Clay's Life and Speeches will be issued on or before the 1st of June next, and will be first supplied to those who shall have previously subscribed and paid for copies, in the order of such payment Price $1 for the whole work, $10 per dozen, $80 per hundred. Subscriptions and orders are respectfully solicited.

The exceedingly low price at which this work is to be published absolutely precludes the possibility of disposing of it, in any instance, on terms other than *cash in hand.* Our friends will therefore understand that, however responsible they may be, we must adhere with the utmost strictness to the cash principle.

Almost every village, certainly almost every town, will be able to form clubs of twenty-four. And in all cases where the money ($20) for 24 copies, or over is sent through the Post Office, and a certificate taken from the Post Master, it may be sent at our risk, and the Post Master will be entitled to one copy gratis.

It is particularly requested that all orders be accompanied by specific directions as to the manner in which the books shall be forwarded, and when unaccompanied by such specific directions, the books so ordered will be neatly put up in bundles or boxes, and the name and place of destination legibly marked thereon, and the boxes or packages retained in our wareroom until called for, or directions given as to the manner of their shipment. The publishers will not hold themselves responsible beyond their shipment or delivery to order. G & M.

New York, May 1.

Valuable Medicines.

The attention of the Public is earnestly invited to the following invaluable Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs COMSTOCK & Co. *New York.*

Deafness.—Dr. M'Nair's Acoustic Oil—will relieve at once Deafness of long standing, or if deafness is just commencing, will remove the cause and check its progress. All deaf persons should use this oil.

Roof's Ring bone Cure. a sure destruction to Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Foundered Horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases.

Liver complaints &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and for removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c.

Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require external application. It will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface.

Dr Sphon's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular; colds, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it.

Sarsaparilla.—Comstock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Indian Hair Dye—colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

Tooth Ache—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments.

American Soothing Syrup—an excellent medicine for children whilst teething.

Dalley's Magical Pain-Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old Burns, Scalds, Sores, and Sore eyes.

Baldness—*Balm of Columbia*—for the Hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause.

Piles, &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Liniment from Comstock & Co.

Rose Ointment—a certain cure for Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Headache.—Dr. Sphon's Headache remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the Nerves or bilious.

Lin's Spread Plasters.—A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

Rheumatism and Lameness, positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old and young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

Dr Bartholmew's Expectorant will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, coughs and colds, if taken in time. Remember the name and get Comstock's.

Colmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all Worms, in children or adults, with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New York.

All the above valuable medicines can be had at the Drug Stores of S. H. BUEHLER, and S. S. FORNEY, where certificates can be furnished, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous of their excellency.

Dec 19. 6m

Consumption and Liver Complaint.

And all diseases of the chest, palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, and Colds, are easily cured by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, as the following extracts from the numerous certificates received by the Proprietor, fully prove:

CONSUMPTION.—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine:

☞The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence—how then can we question the virtue of the above medicine? In our next we shall be more explicit; mean time we hope physicians will make trial of this medicine and report its effects to us'

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent cough and pain in the side, which no medicine could relieve. She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwurt, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instanter, and we had the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

REV. WM. SMYTHE.

LIVER COMPLAINT and General Debility.—I do consider my cure almost miraculous. I was given up by two physicians and told to prepare for death. I was so weak I could not raise my hand to my head. I was in this low state when a friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, and before I had used up the bottle I was able to sit up in bed, by the further use I have completely regained my health. All should use it.

GEO. WELLS, 23 John st.

VIOLENT PAIN IN THE SIDE.—I have been cured of a violent pain in the side, extending through to the shoulder, indigestion, dizziness, loss of appetite, and general debility, by the use of two bottles of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery.

J. F. H. ALLEN, No. 7 Merchants Row.

☞S. H. BUEHLER, has been appointed by the proprietor, Sole Agent for the sale of the above valuable medicine in Adams County.

Nov. 28.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WM. M'SHERRY, ESQ.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office, on the right of Mr. Wm. M'Clellan's Hotel, will attend to the collection of monies and all the other business of an Attorney that may be entrusted to him, with care and punctuality.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. May 8, 1843.

☞The speech of the distinguished statesman, Lord Brougham, in the English House of Peers, which we publish in the preceding page, will be perused, we have no doubt, with great interest and gratification. His language so complimentary to our country cannot fail to excite pleasurable emotions in the breast of every American.—His touch at Gen. Cass is very severe; but not much more so than the General lately received from the hands of Mr. Webster.

☞It is reported from Washington that the Hon. *T. Hartley Crawford* has been removed by President Tyler from the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and G. W. Tyson, of Philadelphia, appointed in his room. Mr. Tyson was formerly rejected by the Senate when appointed to an office in Philadelphia—and we have reason to think he will be so again as to this office. He is represented as quite an obsequious sycophant of his 'Accidency'—and must of course be provided for in some way.

A new Touch.—Gov. Porter lately gave a certificate to some Indians who have been going about the country, exhibiting Indian dances, &c, as to their good character and behavior, and took the liberty of affixing the GREAT SEAL of the State to the document—thus making it an official act as Governor. It is published in the Globe at Washington, prefacing an advertisement, announcing an exhibition of Indian dances, &c.! The Harrisburg Keystone is very severe on the Governor for this 'unconstitutional and extra-judicial exercise of power.'

Canal Commissioners.—A Locofoco State Convention to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners, is called to meet at Harrisburg, on the 5th of September. "Our side of the House" talk of having one on the 4th of July.

Charles L. Schlatter, Esq. Chief Engineer of the State, has resigned his commission—having received some appointment from the new Secretary of War.

Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Hagerstown.—We observe by the New York and Philadelphia papers, that the notes of this institution are quoted at only 1½ per cent. discount. The improvement in its credit it is said arises from a change in the management of the Bank.

Icebergs.—The packets from England lately report that they encountered immense icebergs in the ocean. One vessel was completely surrounded for three days by large icebergs, but finally succeeded in effecting a passage through. From eleven to twelve sealing vessels have been lost in the ice off New Foundland, with several of their crews, caused by the heavy northeast gales driving the ice toward the shore.

Mutiny.—There was lately a mutiny on board the Ship Austin, belonging to the Texian Navy. They were tried, and four of the mutineers hung at the yard-arm, three flogged, and one discharged.

Balloon Ascension.

Mr. Wise is to make an ascension from Carlisle on Saturday the 27th instant, being his fortieth.

☞The borough of Carlisle has issued a large amount of one and two dollar notes.

Elk County.

A bill to form a new County out of parts of Jefferson, Warren, McKean and Clearfield, to be called 'Elk,' passed the Legislature on the last day of the session, & was approved by the Governor. This is one of the most important timber regions in the State, and will, it is thought, soon become a rich county.

Destructive Fire.

On the morning of Sunday the 30th ult. a fire broke out at Wilmington, N C. which was not subdued until between 60 and 70 buildings were destroyed, among which were the Custom-House, Methodist Church, and several hotels. A great many were stores and ware-houses. All the Rail-road Depot buildings, of every description, including five locomotives, some cars, the bridge over the ravine, and 2 or 300 yards of the road, were destroyed. Many of the houses were among the best in town, and a very large proportion were valuable ones. The destruction of personal property, goods, naval stores, &c. was very great. The loss is estimated at $300,000

Marriage in High Life.

The French frigate La Belle Poule arrived at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on the 18th ult with the Prince de Joinville, son of the King of the French, and his suite, whither he had gone to marry the youngest sister of the Emperor of Brazil. The nuptials were to be solemnized in a week or two after his arrival.

One dollar notes on the Bank of Northumberland, altered to 5's, are said to be in circulation, and tolerably executed.

Showers of a substance somewhat resembling sulphur have fallen in various parts of the United States within a few weeks past.

Borough Election.

The following Ticket has been settled upon to be supported by the Whigs at the election to-morrow:

Burgess—George Arnold.

Council—Robert Smith, Quintin Armstrong, George W. M'Clellan, Hugh Denwiddie, A B. Kurtz.

School Directors—John M. Stevenson, sen. Daniel M. Smyser.

Street and Road Commissioners—Adam Swope, David Sweney.

COMMUNICATED.

We have learned that it has been reported that the undersigned, if elected as members of the Town Council, would use their influence to have Water brought into the Borough at the expense of the citizens. This report is untrue; no such intention is entertained by any one of us; nor to our knowledge is it in contemplation at all to supply the town with water in the manner indicated in the report. Mr. Harper will oblige us by making the above public.

Q. ARMSTRONG,
R. SMITH,
G. W. M'CLELLAN,
A. B. KURTZ,
H. DENWIDDIE.

Common Schools.

We learn that the townships of Tyrone, Huntington, Germany and Straban, decided on Tuesday last, not to continue the Common School system. We have not heard from the other townships.

Virginia Election.

The result of the late election in Virginia has not yet been fully ascertained. The State had been so completely gerrymandered by the Locos, that we had but faint hopes of getting members of Congress at all; but we have succeeded in four districts, and two doubtful. We have gained upon them, however, in the Legislature. So far as heard from, the nett whig gain has been 12 members.—Nobly done! If we do not succeed in getting a majority, we shall not fall far short—one more pull, and Virginia is a Whig State!

☞Shipman, the bank and broker messenger, who absconded from Philadelphia, a short time since, was arrested on the 23d ult. in Illinois.

Shocking Murder.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday contains an account of a shocking murder in Warren county, New Jersey, on Monday night last. It is as follows:

An old man, a bachelor, named John Parke, a man of wealth, lived with his brother-in-law John Castner, who farmed Parke's place. On Tuesday morning Castner's dead body was found by the neighbors, on the ground near a sink hole, with four cuts on his head, made by a sharp instrument, about an inch and a quarter broad. It appeared as if he had been decoyed from the house by some cry of distress raised by the murderers, who after killing him, proceeded to the house, & entered by the door by which he had come out.

On going to the house, the neighbors discovered the dead body of Parke in bed, and in another room the dead bodies of Castner's wife and child, a little girl about two years old, murdered in her mother's arms, and with her little hands clasped around her mother's neck. All appeared to have been killed with the weapon with which Castner was killed. They found a boy also seriously wounded in the head, and unconscious of what had happened. He was unable to rise, and his life remains in great uncertainty. Of the whole household of seven persons, only two boys, sleeping in a back room, were left unhurt by the demons.

The object of the murderer or murderers was undoubtedly to get money. Parke's money, $900 in specie, and $2100 in bills, were in his trunk and chest, but the wretches did not get it. Castner had $200, and it is supposed $250, in his desk, which was taken.

The only person upon whom suspicion rests, is a tall stout man in green spectacles, with black whiskers, a stranger unknown to every one, who had been lingering in the neighborhood for three weeks, without any known business, and was last seen about two miles from the house on the evening before the murder. Two persons started in pursuit of him yesterday morning, and it was supposed they could overtake him, as the roads are very bad.

This murder of four persons in cold blood, the aged, the middle-aged, and the infant, without mercy and without regard to the number of lives destroyed, or the sex of the victims—committed upon the old man and his wealth, and the feeble infant in its mother's bosom, would be terrible in any community; but among the quiet, peaceable, orderly agricultural community where it was committed, it is most appalling.

The sheriff of Logan County, Ohio arrived in this city on Wednesday afternoon with a requisition from the Governor of that State for the delivery of Adam Hellman alias Horn, and proceeded to Annapolis yesterday morning. He visited Horn in prison on Wednesday evening and recognized him as the person who escaped some years since from the authorities of Logan county whilst under arrest on suspicion of having murdered his wife.—*Balt. Amer.*

☞The Governor of Maryland has refused to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Ohio, for the present. Horn will first be tried at Baltimore, and if not convicted, he will be delivered up to the authorities of Ohio.

The Governor of New Jersey has offered three hundred dollars for the apprehension of the murderers of J. B. Parke, John Castner, and Maria Castner and child. The friends of the deceased have offered one thousand dollars for the same object.

The Albany Advertiser says:—A poor fellow, raving on the subject of Millerism, was about the streets yesterday and has been placed in jail for safety. He is a stranger, from Pennsylvania.

The Cunard Steamer Britannia left Boston on Monday at two o'clock, P M. for Halifax and Liverpool, with 82 passengers and the expectation of taking in an additional number at Halifax from Canada, by the Unicorn. George D. Strong, Esq. of New York, goes out special bearer of despatches to our minister at London; Duff Green, Esq. bearer of despatches to Liverpool; and Capt. Crawley, bearer of despatches from Canada, to the British government. Her mails, in charge of Lieut. Roberts, contain *nineteen thousand* letters and *fifty bushels* of periodicals and newspapers.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday says:—Mr Fletcher Webster has arrived in this city, having resigned his office of Chief Clerk in the Department of State, and received his commission as Secretary of Legation in the China mission. He will make immediate preparation for his departure, so as to be in readiness either to join Mr. Everett, in case he should accept the appointment of Minister, or to proceed with the person who may be designated to fill his place, should he decline it.

Rapid Retribution.—Three Winnebagoes shot, tomahawked, and scalped two white men and three children, on the 27th ult. in Iowa, and fled. Capt. Sumner, formerly in command at the Garrison at Carlisle, with some troops, immediately started in pursuit, and returned in twenty-four hours with the murderers.

Mr. Everett has recently made a formal demand on the British Government, for a seaman, a citizen of the United States, who has been impressed on board some British ship of war on the African station. The government met the demand promptly by ordering the Clia. 16 guns to proceed forthwith to the coast of Africa scour the same in search of the man, and place him as soon as possible, at the disposal of the American minister.

The curative qualities of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, do not stand the test of experiment so well as they might have done. Mr. Mitchell, who was pronounced as entirely cured of consumption by a residence in the Cave and which made so much marvel in the newspapers, died soon after *his cure*; and of thirteen invalids who had resorted to it last winter, seven have already died, four at the Cave, one on his way home and one shortly after reaching home.

Liberal Bequests.—The Philadelphia Mercury states that Mr. Ridgway, who died in that city a few days ago, has bequeathed upwards of $800,000 to various charitable purposes; $300 000 of that sum are devoted to the erection of a public hospital. He left also a lot of ground for the same purpose. The remainder of his property, amounting to about $5,500,000, is to be divided between his son and two daughters.

Millerism seems to have gone by water instead of fire at Providence (R. I.) on Sunday, the 23d ult. A writer in the Journal says that 'on that day several Millerites in that city walked the fields all day arrayed in their ascension robes, dripping from top to bottom, looking for the Saviour to come in the pouring clouds to receive them and set the world on fire. Surely we have need of an insane hospital—and that a large one: the Tockwotten house would not be too spacious.'

New Labor Saving Machine.—The following item from a Northern paper makes us aware of the last social improvement in that quarter. It will certainly greatly simplify the business of tying nuptial knots:

'*Marriage Extraordinary.*—The Concord, (N. H.) Courier of Friday last has the following announcement under the proper head: 'In this town, BY Deacon John B Chandler and Miss Maria French, Dea. *John B. Chandler* TO Miss *Maria French*—two non-resistants married by themselves to themselves—all on the Sabbath day, at the breakfast table, calling upon God and the family present to bear witness to the act.'

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Shearer, Mr. *Peter Miller*, to Miss *Rebecca Trostle*—both of Hamilton township.

On the 27th ult. by Rev. S. Sentman, Rev. *Elias Schwartz*, of Danville, Pa. (late of Gettysburg Seminary,) to Miss *Rebecca Buffington*, of Carroll county, Md.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	- -		4 06
Wheat,	- -	90 to	1 00
Rye,	- -	53 to	56
Corn,	- -	53 to	57
Oats,	- -	26 to	30
Clover-seed,	- -	3 50 to	4 00
Beef Cattle,	- -	6 00 to	6 75
Hams,	- -	6 to	7
Lard,	- -	6 to	7

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, May 2 1843.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

Two and a half per cent.

payable on or after the 8th inst.

J. B M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

[May 8] 3t

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of

One per cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Treas'r*

May 1. 1843. [6] 3t

The Law Partnership

OF COOPER & STEVENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts and notes due us are in the hands of A. R. STEVENSON, to whom payment is requested to be made. All business in the Common Pleas which has been commenced, will be prosecuted by us jointly.

JAMES COOPER.
A. R. STEVENSON.

May 1. 3t

ALEX. R. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Centre Square, north of the Court house, between Smith's and Stevenson's corner.

May 8. tf

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be, at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER,
WM. M'SHERRY,

May 8. tf

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the "*Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company,*" will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 13th day of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

WM. M'CLELLAN, *Pres't.*

May 8. td

NOTICE
To Retailers of Merchandize.

THE undersigned, Treasurer of the County of Adams, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly publishes the following list of Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize, within the said County, for the current year, commencing on the first instant, as classified and returned to him by the Associate Judges and Commissioners of the County.

Those who have not lifted their Licenses, are required to do so on or before the first day of June next; after which period the unpaid Licenses will be placed in proper hands for collection, as the law directs.

Borough.	*Class*	*Hamilton.*	*Class.*
A. R. Stevenson	14	Blythe & M'Creary	14
Arnold & Ruthrauff	13	William Johnson	14
S. Fahnestock, Ag't	11	Samuel S. Linah	14
H. S. Forney & Co.	14	Jacob Hefleigh	14
George Hammill	14	James M'Millan	14
T. J. Cooper	14	*Germany.*	
George Weaver	14	Henry Shriver	14
R. W. M'Sherry	14	M'Sherry & Fink	13
George Little	14	M'Ilvaine & Co.	14
David Ziegler	14	James M. Bishop	14
Marcus Samson	14	*Menallen.*	
William H. Sell	14	Wm. A. Arnold	14
Samuel H. Buehler	14	W M. Kettlewell	14
David Middlecoff	14	George Wilson	14
John Jenkins	14	George Minnigh	14
Conrad Weaver	14	John Conrad	14
William Gillespie	14	Jesse Houck	14
Joseph Matthias	14	Jacob Kreglow	14
Cumberland.		*Huntington.*	
John Weikert	14	W. Gardner & Co.	14
Franklin.		Samuel Hollinger	14
Mary Duncan	14	John A. Myers	14
Abraham Scott	14	J. G. Lauman	14
John Hoke	14	*Latimore.*	
Thomas M'Knight	14	Mahlon Greist	14
Peter Hulick	14	*Tyrone.*	
David Beecher	14	David Deatrick	14
Peter Mickley	14	Wm. Alexander	14
Casper Stick	14	Enoch Simpson	14
Straban.		*Berwick.*	
Abraham King	14	Martin, Smith & Co.	14
Philip Myers	14	John M'Creary	14
Jacob Brinkerhoff	14	*Hamiltonban.*	
Mountjoy.		Daniel March	14
William Linn	14	Levi & Arnold	14
Borough Berwick		J. H. Aulabaugh	13
A. M'Farlane	14	J. Hildebrand & Co.	14
William Bittinger	14	Jacob Brown	14
Christian Bender	14	Hinkle & Harnish	14
Mountpleasant.		*Reading.*	
John Miller	12	David White	14
Jonathan Young	14	John Tudor, jr.	14
Union.		*Conowago.*	
Henry Roberts	14	John Bushey	14
Lawrence Brant	14	Eusebius Owings	14

JAMES A. THOMPSON,
Treasurer of Adams county.

Treasurer's Office, Gettysburg, May 8, 1843. 3t

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the "Heidlersburg Total Abstinence Society" will be held at the school house in Heidlersburg, on *Saturday evening, May 13th, inst.* at early candle light, when an address will be delivered by Mr. JOHN H. WINTRODE, of Hanover. The members and friends of Temperance generally are invited to attend.

W. W. HOLTZINGER, *Sec'y.*

May 8

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Mr J A. Thompson, in Gettysburg, on *the 13th of May, inst* at 9 o'clock A. M in summer uniform. Punctual attendance is required.

B. C. ZUMBRUNN, O. S.

May 8. td

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber is about to commence the business of BUTCHERING, which will be carried on for him by JOHN SCOTT, as his agent. His Slaughter House will be kept at the house of the latter, about a mile from Gettysburg, on the Millerstown road. He will keep a Meat Wagon, which will convey meat regularly to town and other places. The subscriber will be thankful for a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

May 1. tf

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 30th day of May inst.* viz:

The account of William D. Himes, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Frederick Decker, deceased.

The account of George Krug and Michael H. Kitzmiller, Administrators of the estate of George Krug, sen. deceased

The account of Jacob Melhorn, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Andrew Melhorn, deceased.

The account of Michael Bucher, and George Hostetter, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Keplinger, deceased.

The account of James Patterson, Executor of William Patterson, deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Cronister, deceased.

The account of James Major and John Adair, Administrators of the estate of Christian Doebler, deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Sharer, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Administrator of the estate of David Freeman, deceased.

WM KING, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1843. } tc

Piney-Creek Factory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken that well known Establishment, two miles south of Littlestown, near the turnpike, called "PINEY CREEK FACTORY,"—where they will execute all kinds of

Carding, Fulling & Dyeing,

at prices to suit the times. The Factory is provided with NEW CARDS, and is in first rate order to do work. They therefore assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner, and with great promptness.

☞For places where Wool and Cloth will be received, see Handbill.

N. B. It is requested that those who send Wool to the places mentioned in Handbill, be particular to attach their names with written directions thereto.

☞Price of Carding, &c. as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood

PETER BITTLE,
JOHN LEGORE.

May 1. 4t

NOTICE TO
Delinquent Collectors.

THE Collectors of County and State Taxes for the year 1841, are hereby notified, to settle off their Duplicates *before the 30th day of May next*, as after that time suits will be instituted to recover the same.

Collectors of the Tax for 1842 are also notified that money is much needed in the Treasury: and that it is highly important *their* Duplicates should *also* be settled off without delay.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT G. HARPER, *Clerk.*

April 17. td

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of MOSES MYERS, of Huntington township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said MYERS, to make payment to him without delay; and all persons having claims against said MYERS, are requested to make them known to the Subscriber, at his residence in Reading township.

JOHN BROUGH, *Assignee.*

March 27. 6t

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of JACOB LOTT, of Straban township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said LOTT, to make payment to them without delay, and all persons having claims against their Assignor, to make them known to them at their residence in Mountpleasant township.

A. REEVER, } *Ass's.*
A. LOTT, }

April 3. 6t

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN TROSTLE, sen. late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER TROSTLE, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN TROSTLE, Jr. }

April 3. 6t

☞The first named Executor resides in Straban township, Adams county; the last named, in Paradise township, York county.

Attention, Franklin Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Isaac Yount, (formerly Burkholder's) on *Saturday the 20th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M.—each member prepared with ten rounds of blank cartridge—arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain,

A. J. WALTER, O. S.

May 8. 1t

OAKELEY'S
Compound Depurative Syrup,

FOR the cure of obstinate eruptions of the skin, pimples or pustules on the face, biles which arise from an impure habit of body, scaly eruptions, pains in the bones, chronic rheumatism, tetter, scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, syphilitic symptoms, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of Mercury, &c.

N. B. This medicine has frequently been found highly beneficial in chronic coughs, and colds of long standing.

Certificates from respectable individuals may be seen at any of the Stores where the medicine may be had, of which the following are part:

READING, Berks county.

This certifies that my wife, Mrs. Deem, had for nearly eleven years suffered from a scrofulous eruption resembling tetter, which ate deep holes in her face, neck and arms, the constant discharge of which destroyed her health, and frequently confined her for different periods to her bed, during which time her sufferings were very great. The best medical attendance was obtained, and all the known remedies were tried with but an alleviation of her complaint, which always returned with increased malignity. Having lost all hopes of recovery, she had almost determined to give up the use of any other medicine; she was, however, by persuasion, induced to try Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, the use of five bottles of which has removed the disease, and restored her to perfect health.

THOMAS DEEM,
opposite the depot, Reading, Pa.

I have attended Mr. Thomas Deem's family for the last few years, during which time I occasionally prescribed for Mrs. Deem for the affliction alluded to in the above certificate, with but temporary relief. I have every reason to believe her restoration to health is entirely owing to the use of Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

SOLOMON G. BIRCH, M. D.

Reading, Berks county.

This certifies that my little son, about eight years old, had suffered for a long time from extensive sores on the right knee and leg, supposed to have been white swellings, which I found impossible to heal, even by the aid of the most respectable medical advice, until I was recommended to use Mr. George W. Oakeley's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, eight bottles of which not only healed the sores, but perfectly restored the child's health, which had suffered much in consequence of this affection.

CATHARINE RINGEMAN,
7th, above Penn street, Reading.

The above case was presented to me both before and after the use of Mr. Oakeley's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in believing that it was the agent of his restoration.

J P. HEISTER, M. D.

Reading, September 12.

READING, Berks county.

This is to certify, that I was for a long time afflicted with rheumatic pains or rheumatism, so that I had lost the use of my arms entirely, and could walk with difficulty, being frequently confined to my bed, where I could only lie on my back. The flesh had left my arms and shoulders, so that they were little better than skin and bone; and my sufferings were great indeed. A neighbor having received much benefit from the use of Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, recommended it to me. I used seven bottles. The flesh has returned to my arms and shoulders, I have recovered the use of my limbs, and owe my restoration to health entirely to Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup.

NATHAN GABL.

Bern township, Berks county, Pa.

UNIONVILLE, Schuylkill Co. Oct. 26.

Dear Sir—Sometime ago, I was consulted by a gentleman with an ulcerated leg, who informed me that it was upwards of twenty years standing, and that he had been under the care of physicians both in Europe and America, without receiving but slight benefit. Not wishing to be troubled with his case, as I then thought a cure doubtful, I recommended him to use your Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. After taking a few bottles, he informed me his leg was healed, which upon examination I found to be the fact.

Yours, &c.

J. E. SORBER, M. D.

READING, Berks county.

We, the undersigned, having frequently used Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla in the course of our practice, with decided beneficial results, cheerfully recommend it to the faculty as a superior preparation.

H. H. MUHLENBURG, M. D.
SOLOMON G. BIRCH, M. D.
JOHN B. OTTO, M. D.

READING, Berks county.

This certifies, that my son was afflicted for better than one year, with breaking out of sores in different parts of the body, for which I tried various remedies recommended by skilful physicians, without the child receiving relief. My physicians then recommended Mr. Oakeley's Syrup, and two bottles effected a perfect cure, so that the child is now healthy and strong.

DANIEL H. BOAS.

BERKS COUNTY, ss.

I, Benjamin Tyson, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for Berks county, do hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with the above persons whose names are attached to the foregoing certificates of cures performed by Oakeley's Depurative Syrup, all citizens of Reading, Berks county, Pa. and that full faith and credit may be given to their recommendations therein given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court, at Reading, the first day of August.

{L. S.}

BENJAMIN TYSON, Proth.

The above medicine may be had of the Proprietor, Reading, Pa. and of the following Agents:

ADAMS COUNTY.
S. S. Forney, Gettysburg,
Samuel H Buehler, do.
J. B. M'Creary, New Oxford,
Hollinger & Ickes, Petersburg,
E. T. Miller, East Berlin,
T. M'Knight, Knightsville.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
J. P. Wallace, Greenvillage,
Lewis Denigh, Chambersburg,
George McGowen, Fayetteville.

YORK COUNTY.
C. A. Morris, York,
William Berkin, Hanover,
Clark & Baily, Dillsburg,
Hiram Ritter, Franklintown.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
J. G. Miller, New Cumberland,
Joshua Crain, Silver Spring,
W. & J Loudon, do.
Stevens & Drinkle, Carlisle,
Wm. Bratton, Newville,
Jacob Burkhart, do,
Samuel Wilson, Shippensburg.

May 8. 3m

Late from England.—The packet ship England, arrived at New York, brings London papers to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th. We are indebted to the Sun and Herald for extras containing her news.

In the House of Lords on the 7th Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for having successfully negotiated the recent treaty with America. He recapitulated the leading incidents in the history of the boundary disputes between the two countries, in the course of which he was very severe on Gen. Cass. The motion having been debated at some length, was carried without a division.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel expressed his regret that he could not give any satisfactory information with respect to progress in the formation of commercial treaties with other countries. He was even doubtful whether or not it was politic to pursue too far the system of negotiating for reciprocal concessions, instead of pursuing an independent course.

LORD BROUGHAM, GOV. CASS AND AMERICA.

In bringing forward his vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton in the House of Lords on the 7th ult. Lord Brougham spoke with great severity of our late Minister in France, and took occasion to express his high admiration of our country. In the course of his remarks he said—

There was one man who was the very impersonation of mob hostility to England. He wished to name him, that the name might be clear, as the guilt was undivided—he meant General Cass, whose breach of duty to his own government was so discreditable, and even more flagrant than his breach of duty to humanity as a man, and as the free descendant of free English parents, and whose conduct in all those particulars it was impossible to pass over or to palliate. Even after the adjustment had taken place, and after peace had been restored by the noble lord's exertion, as if some demon had whispered to him—

"*Disjice pacem, sere semina belli.*"

This person, who had been sent to maintain peace, and to preside at Paris for that purpose after pacific relations had been established between France and America, did his best to break it, whether by the circulation of statements upon the question of international laws, of which he had no more conception than of the languages that were spoken in the moon—(loud laughter)—or by any other arguments of reason, for which he had no more capacity than he had for understanding legal points and differences, or by stepping out of his own province, and by mixing himself up with French affairs and the negotiations between France and England with which he had no more to do than with any treaty between the princes of India—he did all this for the avowed purpose of breaking the state of peace between the two countries; for which he had been reprimanded by Mr. Webster.

And he had done all this, for what?—*For the sake of furthering his own electioneering interests in America, and helping himself to that seat—the possession of which he envied Mr. Tyler—the seat of the first magistrate of that mighty Republic.* For that purpose he was not above pandering to the worst mob feeling of the lowest rabble of the United States. He (Lord Brougham) need scarcely say, that all the respectable persons in America were averse to a war with England; but he had taken upon himself to assert that, wherever in that country they found a lawless set of rabble politicians, of inferior caste and station—a grovelling, groundling set of politicians—a set of mere rabble, as contradistinguished from persons of property, of respectability, and of information—in that quarter, among those mere groundlings in station, among the rabble mob, they were certain to find the strongest and most inveterate prejudices against the union between America and England, and the greatest disposition to see war instead of peace between the two countries. * * * * *

Then it was said that Lord Ashburton had, at a public meeting, talked of America as the cradle of liberty.

Lord Campbell—Boston.

Lord Brougham—Yes, and this was said to be a compromising act. But this was after the negotiations were over—this was 'the song of triumph,' to use an expression of his noble friend opposite on a former evening—(a laugh) At this public meeting at Boston there was no business to be transacted, but it was held for the purpose of celebrating the alliance re-made & the reconcilement re-effected between these two kindred nations. He marvelled to hear the whigs object to any such proceedings at a public meting but above all to hear whigs, or a sort of whigs at least—(a laugh) object to any thing that was said in favor of the cradle of liberty. He should have thought the very language was so sweet and dear to every friend of liberty that it might reconcile them to what might otherwise have appeared a breach of dignity and decorum.

Now there was other authority, and it was the last to which he wished to refer—that of our revered monarch George III. He did not consider that he stooped from his high degree, or that he adopted a truckling and unbecoming tone when in his reception of the first American minister who represented his revolted subjects, and had therefore a most difficult task to perform—who first represented those revolted subjects at the court of their sovereign, whose allegiance they had shaken off, and whose sovereign was known to have kept fast hold of his American sovereignty until it was wrested from his royal grasp.—He took the opportunity of giving a most courteous reception, and of saying—which was unnecessary, but needless though it was, he thought fit to say—that although he was the last man in his dominions that consented to the independence of America, there was no man in his dominions that wished better to that independence, and felt more anxious for the prosperity of the new world. This was after the whole of the military proceedings had closed, as the speech of Lord Ashburton had been made after the negotiations had closed—(hear.) My lords (said the noble and learned lord,) I breathed the same prayer which my late Sovereign expressed upon that memorable occasion. I hope and trust for the sake of America first—for the sake of England next—for the sake of humanity and of mankind at large—that the prosperity and happiness of that people will be perpetuated forever.

My lords, I cannot view with indifference the magnificent empire which Englishmen have erected in that land; and my heart glows when I reflect that to England is owing that which America never scruples to confess she owes to England—those laws, those institutions—above all that spirit of liberty, of religious as well as of civil liberty, which has made the American republic the greatest democratic nation that ever held existence upon the face of the earth.

There is enough to fill one with admiration, with hope, with exultation; but in order to appreciate its merits, and to carry those feelings to their uttermost, it is necessary that we compare & contrast it with what has happened elsewhere in other parts of the new world, where all the gifts of nature were not attended with the blessings of social existence. Look at South America, look at the events which have separated the Spanish colonies from the parent state; contemplate, for a moment, the rich abundance of natural blessings, of physical resources, of animal power, of all that can make a people great and prosperous, and powerful—above all, the gifts which ought to make them thankful to heaven—peaceful and contented with one another; their boundless expanse of space, diversified with every species of soil which can pour into their lap the produce of industry, or scent the air with perfumes, or enrich man by the wealth, the proverbial and unsurpassed wealth of their minerals—every diversity of the most delicious climates, varying from the temperate to the torrid; every thing in absolute perfection, in abundance; these, a people of boundless capacity, numerous, various in their race, from the industry of the negro to the swiftness of the Indian, and the ability, the practised ability, of the European and her descendants; all these rich treasures which Providence showered on them in such unmeasured abundance, had none of them sufficient to prevent anarchy from being enthroned there, had totally failed to secure the establishment of even the semblance of a steady, fixed, regular republic.

But then turn your eye to the contrast, and compare them with North America, where you see men who—struggling with a hard climate, with, in many places, an ungrateful soil, their numbers small at first, increasing rapidly, becoming countless and spreading over a vast extent of land, had erected a system which was tried in every political storm, and struggled with success out of it, and above all came triumphant over the greatest tempest—that of the European revolution—which had ever laid waste human society. To what was the contrast owing? It was because the Spaniard did not carry out with them the blessings of a free constitution, or the practice or principles of civil or religious liberty, and because North America was crowned with all these political blessings. And if a passing cloud has come over them for a moment, and it is but for a moment,—and if there should seem to be, and I believe it is only the semblance of, any departure on their side and in their conduct from those kind feelings and strict principles of religion and commercial honor and perfect national good faith which had always distinguished them, I have no more doubt than that I now stand here addressing your lordships, that that cloud will pass away, and that the Americans will once more, and in no long space of time, feel proud and feel glorious in once more resuming their station—a station worthy their British descent and of their British kindred—by feeling and acting as they have felt, that no stain should be suffered to rest on any part of their national honor.—(Cheers.)

General Peace Convention.—A general Convention of the friends of peace is to be held in London on the 22d of June next. We learn from a circular received from the American Peace Society, that it is expected a large body of the friends of peace from all quarters of the world will be present, and invitations are extended not only to Peace Societies and Associations, but to religious bodies and philanthropic, literary and scientific institutions, and all bodies of men who feel an interest in spreading abroad the doctrines of peace so solemnly inculcated by our Saviour.

This is an object of immense importance to the happiness, temporal and eternal, of mankind, and there is much reason to believe that the labor of the friends of peace in Great Britain and this country have already exerted a beneficial influence on public opinion, and that WAR is becoming rapidly stripped of the gorgeous veil and trappings which disguise its horrors, and all its deformities, in their naked state, will be revealed. It is the duty of every philanthropist to aid in the great work, and we hope that the proposed Convention will give a new impulse to the efforts which are making, and that many delegates will be present on that occasion from this country.—*Boston Journal.*

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of the wealthiest citizen of that city. We copy from the Inquirer of Monday the following article on the subject:

Mr. Jacob Ridgway, who since the decease of Stephen Girard, has been regarded as the wealthiest citizen of Philadelphia, departed this life yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at his residence in Chesnut street opposite Independence Hall, in the 76th year of his age. He had been ill for some days, and was attended in his last hours by several of our most eminent physicians. Mr. Ridgway was knocked down in the street a few weeks ago by a horse and vehicle, and was indisposed from the time of the accident. He was a self made man, and died worth, it is probable, about $6,000,000 in property of various kinds. In early life Mr. Ridgway was a ship-carpenter. He was subsequently American Consul at Antwerp, during a most critical period of the last European war.

He also resided for some time at Paris, and then returned to this country, where, his health failing, he was recommended to visit the South. He did so, but experiencing but little benefit, he arrived at the conclusion that the want of employment was the real source of his disease, and he returned to Philadelphia. He resided here for the last years of his life, and was one of the most useful of our citizens—was constantly engaged in building and other laudable undertakings, and at the time of his decease owned several hundred houses in the city and county, as well as estates in different parts of the Union, especially in Delaware and New Jersey. His immediate heirs are a son Mr. John Ridgway, and two daughters—Mrs. Dr. Rush and Mrs. Roatch. The latter is a widow, and neither of the daughters have children.

Mr Ridgway had constantly engaged upwards of 200 men, house-carpenters, painters, and other mechanics, and his loss, therefore, will be seriously felt.

A letter to the editors of the N. Y Journal of Commerce, from a gentleman who was passenger on board the steamboat Harry of the West, at the time of her explosion, says—

'A deck passenger with twelve hundred dollars in gold, in a belt round his person, jumped overboard and was drowned alongside the boat, leaving his wife and child on board. I saw four other men floating down the stream holding on to draft wood. A skiff from a flat boat put off after them, but whether they were saved or not I cannot say.—Nor was it known, nor do I think it ever will be known how many, all told, are lost. The mate had his leg broken in two places. Another man also had his leg broken. Five or six of the hands attached to the boat were badly scalded—some of them very severely.'

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1843.

The celebrated tragedian, Parsons, has joined the Methodist Church, and is now preaching in one of their Churches to large congregations. He, before embracing religion, played profane characters with astonishing ability, especially the 'Hypocrite,' and such others as required frequent repetitions of all the oaths contained in the vocabulary of swearing, to sustain their representation before audiences in which the vicious formed the greater part. The last time I saw him on the stage he played 'Roaring Ralph Stackpole' to a full house—the next time I saw him was in a sacred pulpit! I believe him sincere in heart; and that he leads a correct life and faithfully attends to his religious duties, as acknowledged by all acquainted with him. Truly a happy change for him.

Another Wolf in Wool.—In the Charleston Courier of Tuesday we find some letters and other documents, exposing the infamous duplicity and depravity of a man who figured largely at the South as a temperance lecturer and as a professing christian His name is Charles W. Appleton, and it appears that he went to the South with strong recommendations from the Rev. G. S Webb, of New Brunswick, and the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Bordentown, New Jersey. Fortified with these, he was received at Charleston as a licentiate in the Baptist ministry, and taken into friendly fellowship by several temperance societies.

On the 21st ult. he ran away from Charleston, accompanied by a widow with whom he became acquainted at his boarding house; and it has been discovered that he has three wives living, one in Indiana, one in Pennsylvania, and the third at New Brunswick. To the last—a young lady of good family and exemplary character—he was married but a short time before he went South.

Affecting Suicide—Two young Choctaws, recently returned home from school in Kentucky, to their homes on Red River, committed suicide; one because he found his relatives in extreme poverty; and the other because he found the affections of his father estranged from him, his mother having died during his absence.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

A decided decrease has been manifested since 1838 in the slave trade of the island of Cuba. It appears from statements recently made to the British Parliament that in the year 1839 there were seventy one vessels belonging to Havana engaged in the slave trade, and that in 1842 there were only three vessels so engaged There were imported into the island from Africa, during the year 1839, twenty-five thousand slaves. The number imported in 1842 was only three thousand one hundred and fifty.

To what color does a flogging change a boy's complexion? It makes him *yell O!*

A Liquid Avalanche.—The Hamilton (Madison Co N. Y.) Palladium of the 28th contains the following vivid account of the breaking away of a Canal Reservoir in that county on the 24th ult.:

A Leaky Reservoir.—The Lebanon Reservoir, one of the costly structures devised for the purpose of treasuring water in the vicinity of the summit level of the Chenango Canal, about four miles from this village, broke down a portion of its bank, which was supposed to be as indestructible as the everlasting hills, on Monday last, and the havoc and destruction which the mighty torrent made in its all conquering course, can only be imagined by those who have taken a view of the stupendous ruins.

We have seldom if ever seen any thing that filled our mind with such magnificent conceptions of power. The torrent rushed with inconceivable impetuosity into the narrow and deep ravine, through which the stream passes, uprooting trees of all sizes up to two feet in diameter, and forcing them along with the current, gullifying the rugged banks of the ravine, and absolutely quarrying hundreds of solid perches of stones & carrying them from half a mile to a mile, & depositing them upon the rich and fertile meadows below. Several acres of woodland were swept entirely clean, taking off not only the trees, but the entire surface down to the solid rock. Two or three saw mills were swept away so clean, that not a vestige of any thing is left to mark the place where they stood

These trees and rubbish, together with the stones quarried out of the sides of the ravine are deposited in immense masses and heaps upon the beautiful meadows bordering on the Chenango river, rendering desolate and dreary some 100 to 150 acres of the fairest portion of that delightful valley. There is one portion of from five to six acres of Kingsley's meadow that is perfectly covered, from one to four or five feet deep, with stone or gravel, and appears to us to be entirely ruined; while the balance of the meadow that received the deposites of gravel, trees, and rubbish, is materially injured, besides the great labor of clearing it up.

To give some idea of the power of this avalanche of water, we would mention that we observed a boulder of granite, in the midst of a great field of stone upon the meadow, the weight of which is estimated at not less than ten tons, that could not have been picked up within half a mile of its present resting place.—People residing in the neighborhood describe the trembling of the earth to have been like that produced by an earthquake. A large stone house, Mr. A. Campbell's, standing at a considerable distance from the course of the enraged element, is said to have exhibited decided symptoms of ague. We cannot, perhaps, give a better idea of the grandeur and magnificence of the scene, than was given by a gentleman who resided in the neighborhood and witnessed it. On being asked how it affected him, he answered, that it made him feel as though he was not more than six inches high and withal very lean.

The damage to individuals is very considerable—we presume not less than 4 or $5,000—the greater portion of which we believe, is sustained by the Kingsleys & Mr. A. Campbell. The damage to the State would be very great if this reservoir was needed; but we believe there is an abundant supply of water for the canal from the other reservoirs, and that this structure was a useless expenditure in the first place, and probably will not be repaired.

It is currently reported that the National Administration meditates the negotiation of extensive commercial treaties with England, and perhaps France, with the view of arranging the mutual tariffs more to the satisfaction of all parties. This movement, if carried out at all, will be by the enemies of a Protective Tariff. No arrangement can be entered into between the United States and Great Britain that will be permanently advantageous to both countries, and Great Britain will not be satisfied unless she gets hold of the longest end of the rope. Follow Gen. Washington's advice and make no entangling alliances—especially with such a hard customer as England. Let us stick to home markets and protection to American industry.—*Lanc. Exam.*

Counterfeit Coin.—Spurious half dollars made of German silver, and closely resembling the genuine coin in appearance are in circulation in this city. They are dated 1833, and like all coin polished with quicksilver have a greasy feel when rubbed between the fingers. The counterfeits above alluded to are so well executed that they will readily deceive the incautious.—*Balt. Amer.*

A correspondent of the Mobile Herald writing from Pensacola on the 16th ult., mentions that the British sloop of war *Magnet* had just arrived there with ex President Boyer, who lately abdicated the chief Magistracy of Hayti, on board He further states that two ships, supposed to be the United States ship of war *Marion* and *Vincennes*, were in the offing.

The extensive carriage factory of Messrs. A. D. and R. Patterson, in Milton, Pennsylvania, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. The loss is estimated at between $4000 and $5000.—No insurance.

The number of white persons in connection with the various Methodist Churches in the city of Philadelphia and its immediate vicinity, is said to be 10,868

WORKINGS OF THE TARIFF.

New York Custom House.—A larger amount of business was done at the Custom House on Monday, than for a long time past. The amount of duties on the goods entered exceeds $100,000.—*N. Y. Express. April 26th*

Specie.—The Britannia brought out about $1,500,000, consigned to various houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. She also brought a large quantity of Merchandise.—*Boston paper. April 22.*

These two brief paragraphs, says the Albany Journal, furnish a conclusive answer to the clamor raised by the Locofoco press against the present Tariff—In anticipation of the adoption of this great measure by the Whig Congress, the country was flooded in 1841 with foreign fabrics. Of course for a year or more after the Tariff went into operation the imports were comparatively small, and the receipts from the Customs greatly diminished. Yet this result, which had been foreseen and predicted by the friends of a tariff, was seized upon by the enemies of that measure as proof conclusive that it would affect most injuriously our commercial interests, and greatly curtail the National resources.—During the whole of the last year, the British free trade organs have constantly insisted that the Tariff of 1841 was a death blow to American Commerce, and that it would drain the country of its specie, and deprive the General Government of its most lucrative source of revenue And for much of that period these papers could point to diminished customs and increased exports of specie in support of their assertions.

But the tide has finally turned. The unusual amount of European manufactures with which our markets were glutted in 1841, has been gradually consumed Demand begins to revive and with the renewal of demand comes renewal of supplies. Our vessels no longer return empty from across the ocean Every packet and transient ship now comes full-freighted. And the same vessel that bears a heavy cargo of merchandise, brings also a large amount of specie. The Tariff of 1841 is at length 'in full operation,' and instead of ruining our commerce and draining us of our specie, as predicted by the advocates of British Free Trade, it is imparting a healthy stimulus to the business of the country, adding largely and steadily to our supply of the precious metals, and laying broad and deep the foundation of the National prosperity and glory. And yet this great measure, whose renovating influences are just beginning to be felt, will be ruthlessly sacrificed the moment that Loco Focoism regains the ascendancy in the Federal Government!—*Lanc. Exam.*

The Locofocos and the Public Lands.—There is a species of cool impudence characteristic of Locofocoism which would be exceedingly amusing were it not for its disregard of all truth and principle. One of the illustrations of this may be found in the manner in which the papers of that party treat of the disposition of the Proceeds of the Public Lands received from the United States made by the last Legislature.—The State Treasurer reported at the commencement of the session that he had sixty thousand dollars from that source in his possession, and asked the Legislature to make some disposition of it.—They paid no regard to the report, nor would they permit the subject to be touched in either house; but went on pretending to look straight ahead, and be utterly ignorant that such a fund was at their command. At length on the very last day of the session, Mr. Eyer, a Senator from Union—one of Governor Porter's friends, and no doubt acting under advice from that functionary—offered a section as an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill setting apart this land money to the payment of laborers and material-men on the Public Works—a class of persons who had been thrust aside to make way for the contractors, a far more influential set of creditors. The proposition threw the Locofocos aback in their course. They were in a quandary.—They knew that the Locofocos of Virginia, New Hampshire, New York, and other States had totally refused to touch the money, denouncing it as a Whig bribe and an attempt to make the States dependent upon the General Government. They knew moreover that this fund was one of the results of the policy of HENRY CLAY and the pill seemed to them to be too bitter to swallow. On the other hand, they were afraid to refuse the cash—they had made warm professions of attachment to the poor laborers previous to the election, and here was a substantial measure of advantage to them, and they dare not refuse it. It was carried by a mixed vote of both parties; and now the Locofocos, after having for years bitterly denounced the Land Distribution, come forward and claim the credit of furnishing all this relief to the 'poor laborer.'

Now if the Locofocos find the Public Land money so good a thing in the present instance, why do they oppose the distribution System of Mr. Clay? And if principle compelled the Locofocos of Virginia, New Hampshire and other States to reject the bribe' why did not those of Pennsylvania refuse to finger the money also? Is not Democracy always and everywhere the same? Will some Locofoco Luminary explain this matter?—*York Rep.*

Newspapers—It is said that in Asia here is one newspaper for every fourteen millions of inhabitants; in the United States one for every ten thousand.

GENERAL CASS has been appointed Regent of the Michigan University.

John Quincy Adams.—The following is given as an accurate account of the domestic habits of John Quincy Adams, the most wonderful of living Statesmen:

At *home* John Quincy Adams is universally respected, and on all occasions acts the part of a genuine republican.—He always rises at day-break, & long before the sun is up you will find him at his desk in his chamber, writing or poring over papers that have been handed down to him by his patriotic sire, who served his country so zealously and advantageously in the stormy days of the revolution. Mr. Adams enters heartily into the wants of his fellow-townsmen; he often officiates as moderator at the town meetings in Quincy, and often acts as arbiter in settling disputes which occur between neighbors. He is sportive and full of instructive anecdotes. He attends church constantly, and notwithstanding he keeps two or three carriages, he always walks. When the tide suits, he is fond of walking to the beach about a mile from his house, to have a solitary swim in the 'salt sea;' and this is pretty well for a gentleman of his advanced age. Mr. Adams is now over seventy years of age, and being exceedingly temperate and methodical in every thing, he always enjoys excellent health. His constitution is as sound as it was thirty years ago.

Not Signed—Governor Porter has not yet signed the bill for the sale of the main line of public improvements, and as a consequence, State stocks are receding from the advance they made upon the passage of the bill The fluctuations in the price of stocks, caused by the uncertainty of the bill's receiving the Governor's signature, afford an excellent opportunity for speculation, and it is quite probable that somebody is improving the opportunity—at least it would be strange if they did not.—*Exam.*

The Church in Philadelphia is returning to its primitive usages. The Inquirer says, we learn that the vestry of St. Peter's Church have, at the suggestion of the Rector, resolved that service shall be held in the Church every afternoon throughout the year. The hour for the present season is six o'clock.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a list of about $100 000 of Treasury notes, which he says 'are wholly invalid, and cannot be received, or *in any way acknowledged* by the Treasury.' This, we believe, is the first instance of the General Government repudiating its obligations. These proscribed Treasury Notes, it appears, have been redeemed and cancelled *once* by the Government, but were stolen nearly a year ago by some *Tylerite* in the Treasury Department, and thrown into circulation again.

Hon Caleb Cushing.—This gentleman has determined to run for Congress in his own district, 'appealing to the people, and not to the party.' The Boston, Mass. 'Mail' thinks it a very good plan, since there is no party to whom he could appeal with a very good face.

The American Colonization Society are pursuing measures to raise $20 000 by $50 donations, in order to get entire authority over the whole line of the African coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. Pastors of churches are to take collections on the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July.

Newly Invented Steam Carriages—M Norrgher, a locksmith of Sweden, has lately constructed upon a new plan steam carriages for common roads, which ply between Copenhagen and Corsoer, a distance of about 80 miles, which they accomplish in from 8 to 9 hours. They carry thirty passengers and have spacious stowage for baggage and merchandize.—They ascend with ease hills whose angles do not exceed thirty degrees. They have engines of from eight to nine horse power.

A Penchant for Fighting.—Under this caption, Deutelmoser, of the Mills Point Herald, tells a very fair 'yarn.'—He was recently travelling through Kentucky, when he came to a small village where a county election was being held, and had his attention drawn towards a dense crowd on the public square, and soon ascertained that a fight was going on. Whilst he was at a respectable distance witnessing the combat, two strangers rode up, and one jumped off his nag, pulled off his coat and without losing a moment was in the thickest of the fight. But all the combatants immediately fell upon him, and in a few moments he came out a badly whipped man. His companion, who had all the time with perfect astonishment looked on the scene, now spoke and said: 'Bill, what in the world had you to do in that fight—ain't you a perfect stranger here?' 'I am,' replied the other, '*but I thought it was a free thing.*'

The Cleveland Herald states that a few weeks since, a stranger was taken up in the city as a mad Millerite. He was ultimately restored to reason, and when April 26th was named, he exclaimed—'Tis past—Miller's doctrine is false,' and the relieved man has since appeared perfectly sane on all subjects. He said his name was John B. Ridgley, that he had a wife and family in Franklin co. Pa. and became a convert to the Second Advent doctrine by attending some Miller meetings, principally in Philadelphia.'

Who wo'ld not travel? Steamboats at Pittsburg take passengers for Cincinnati and Louisville, at two dollars for the former place, and three for the latter, and found.